FBIS DAILY REPORT

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IDB GRANTS $15-MILLION LOAN TO C. AMERICAN NATIONS

FL221920 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1802 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] With the aim of contributing to the financing of the fourth stage of the total preinvestment program in Central American nations, the IDB has granted a loan of $15 million to that region. The IDB has reported that this loan was channeled through the Central American Bank of Economic Integration [BCIE] and is a new step in its policy of support for Central America. It also reported it has approved a nonrepayable technical cooperation operation for the equivalent of $1.5 million that will serve to assist low income sectors or economically depressed areas of Central America. The total cost of the project the IDB is helping to finance is $20 million. The BCIE is providing the remainder of the funds.

Financial Cooperation Agreement

FL231914 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0230 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 22 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations today reported that the Mexican Government and the Central American Bank of Economic Integration have signed today an agreement establishing a financial cooperation program for Central America.

The Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations said this agreement establishes a financial cooperation program to assign resources for projects that will strengthen the process of integration in Central America, support the economic and social development of the region, and promote reciprocal trade.

The agreement provides for the assignment by Mexico to the BCIE of $72 million, of which 20 percent will be assigned to the bank's capital stock when the bank makes its capital opening [apertura de capital]. The remaining 80 percent will be used to finance development projects in which Mexican providers of goods and services will receive preferential treatement. The projects to be financed must qualify as regional projects in accordance with bank criteria, with preference being given to those which contribute to the development of energy resources, national use of natural resources, basic infrastructure, and preinvestment studies in general.

The signing of this agreement provides a mechanism that permits the use of resources that can be converted into long-range credits under the San Jose agreement. It will be in effect for 2 years and is another example of the effort and cooperation of the Mexican Government in contributing to the economic development of the Central American nations.

The Secretariat of Foreign Relations has indicated that the agreement was signed under the terms of the Energy Cooperation Program for Central American Nations and the Caribbean established by the San Jose agreement, which provides that 20 percent of the value of crude oil sales to participating nations can be converted into credits at concessionary rates for periods of up to 20 years to provide financing for projects that favor the development of the participating nations.

The secretaries of foreign relations, finance and public credit, energy, mines, and parastate industry of Mexico, the Bank of Foreign Commerce, and under secretary for economic affairs of the Secretariat of Foreign Relations, and officials of the BCIE, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua attended the signing ceremony.

INTERNATIONAL BAUXITE ASSOCIATION MEETING OPENS

FL262330 Bridgetown CANA in English 1855 GMT 26 Nov 84

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kignston, Jamaica, Nov 26, CANA -- Ministers from the 10-year-old International Bauxite Association (IBA) opened a crucial meeting here at which they are expected to search for methods to help rejuvenate their beleaguered industry. And in remarks at the formal opening sesion, Jamaica's Mining and Energy Minister Hugh Hart warned that recovery could only be in the context of international economic expansion and said that it was a job to be tackled cooperatively by both producer and consumer nations.

The gloomy atmosphere surrounding the industry at present, particularly for the Caribbean states among the 10 members, was reflected in statements both by Hart and his Suriname counterpart, Rick Tjon Kie Sim. "The meeting is taking place in conditions that are very difficult for the industry," said Sim. And added Hart: "There is no gainsaying that the current mood of the industry is not one of bubbling enthusiasm."

IBA countries produce about 70 per cent of the world's bauxite and 40 per cent of its alumina but have been hard hit by the world recession that knocked the botton out of the market for aluminium that has sent prices tumbling. The problem for Caribbean countries has been complicated by high energy costs (that make production in the region expensive) and a significant reduction in smelting capacity in the United States, the region's major market. Jamaica, Guyana, and Suriname have since 1980 all suffered significant declines in bauxite production, while the industry has halted in Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Hart, in an analysis of the problems affecting the industry, said that they involved not only the lesser developed countries but also the industrialised nations. Said the Jamaican official: "Right now the industry needs growth. But this can only be achieved within the context of overall economic expansion. Consequently, neither the producers of raw material nor the finishers can therefore divorce themselves from the problems which are retarding economic growth."

Hart said that it was in the self interest of the industrial nations to promote economic growth in the developing world, for if the latter faltered, so eventually would the states of the north. "To this extent, the aluminium companies should be in the vanguard in the efforts to get the international financial community to deal with the debt problem in a realistic way," he said. The more the countries now presently strangled by debt could spend to develop their economies, the more products such as aluminium they were likely to consume, he argued.

Hart stressed that the war on economic stagnation also demanded that international lending agencies, especially those concerned with balance of payments, recognise the importance of development as a corollary to the necessary structural adjustment taking place in several Third World countries. Very often, he noted, developing countries underwent the traumas of structural adjustment with not enough to show for it. But national governments caught in a dilemma for companies argue that they were not in a position to make the necessary expenditures, and the state did not have the resources. [sentence as received] If nothing was done, there was the likelihood of further decline and a worsened economic situation for Jamaica. "It is my view that this is certainly the sort of case for the lending agencies to give the most sympathetic consideration to enable governments to effect the improvements or to cause them to be effected," he said.

ALFONSIN CONGRATULATES URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT-ELECT

PY271225 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0127 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin yesterday sent a congratulatory message to Uruguayan President-elect Julio Sanguinetti conveying the Argentine Government's strong commitment to effectively promote Uruguayan-Argentine cooperation. The following is the text of the president's telegram:

"Please receive my warmest congratulations for your victory in the 25 November election. The reinstatement of a democratic system in your country has brought spiritual encouragement to all Latin Americans, especially the Argentines, who hope to see again an exemplary, modern, progressive republic in Uruguay. Let me reiterate to you the strong commitment made by the Argentine Government to Uruguayan political parties to effectively promote Uruguayan-Argentine cooperation and to increasingly strengthen the fraternal ties existing between our two peoples in order to advance in the River Plate integration process. Only through mutual solidarity will we be able to overcome our difficulties and consolidate a participatory democracy which can guarantee our independent development. Therefore, I want to convey to you my desire to start a comprehensive dialogue on all issues of common interest."

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH FRENCH LEFTIST LEADER

PY271504 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1902 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (TELAM) -- Michel Scarbonchi, national secretary of the French Left Radical Movement [MRG], today stated that the outcome of the plebiscite has strengthened President Raul Alfonsin's position on the international front, not only concerning the Malvinas but also with regard to economic problems between the industrialized countries and Latin America. Scarbonchi made these remarks at Government House while making a call on President Alfonsin to convey to him congratulations for the success of the plebiscite from Senator Jean Beronger, MRG president.

Scarbonchi emphasized the significance of this plebiscite, since there was a massive turnout despite the economic problems the people are facing. He also noted that its outcome reflects the political maturity of the Argentine people. Scarbonchi said: Our people feel that Argentina has given proof of its commitment to democracy, change, and renovation, and this is very encouraging for the future.

PERON TO ABANDON POLITICAL LIFE, SELL ASSETS

PY271507 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2345 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (EFE) -- Isabel Peron will not return to Argentina, will abandon political life, and will support former presidential candidate Italo Luder to replace her as head of the party founded by her late husband, Juan Peron, almost 4 decades ago. Sources close to the current head of Peronism, the largest political movement in Argentina, revealed this today and added that they had messages to this effect for all party boards.

Amelia and Francisco Alvarez, administrators of Mrs Peron's assets in Argentina, returned to the country exactly 6 days ago with the specific mission of selling all her property in the country.

The former Argentine president, overthrown by the miltiary coup of 24 March 1976, does not want to deal with politics anymore, they stated on their return. Isabel will not return, they added, confirming what so many Peronists have guessed.

The same sources added that the next step to be taken by Mrs Peron will be to wait for a request for her resignation from the presidency of the movement which for so many years was foremost in Argentine politics.

Justicialist Leader Comments

PY280240 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpt] In the words of the first vice president of the National Council of the Justicialist Party, Lorenzo Miguel, the party must be reorganized in order to move forward. He said that he had no information as to whether Maria Estela Martinez de Peron would resign from the party leadership as reported by some Buenos Aires newspapers. It was reported that the former president is waiting for someone to ask her to resign. The first vice president said that he did not believe that anyone would ask her to resign and that he knew that Mrs Peron will attend the national congress of the Justicialist Party on 15 December 1984.

EXTENSION OF IGLESIAS TERM RULED INVALID

PY270224 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2122 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (NA) -- Criminal Judge Hector Devoto of Lomas de Zamora today ruled that the Justicialist Party congress in Buenos Aires Province which extended the term in office of the provincial party leadership headed by Herminio Iglesias is null and void. This information was disclosed by Lomas de Zamora Mayor Eduardo Duhalde who said that "the electoral court will have to call internal party elections and we have asked that they be held in February."

COURT ORDERS ARREST OF MONTONERO LEADERS

PY230245 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The national lower court of criminal and correctional affairs has ordered the arrest of Fernando Vacca Narvaja and Roberto Perdia in connection with the investigation of illegal activities of the Montoneros organization. In case these persons are in the country or try to enter it, the authorities request the cooperation of the population in providing any information on their whereabouts to this court.

ASSAILANTS FIRE ON RADICAL CIVIC UNION OFFICE

PY270300 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1853 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Mar del Plata, 26 Nov (TELAM) -- Groups of unknown persons in predawn hours this morning fired shots at the Radical Civic Union [UCR] Committee office of Mar del Plata on San Martin Street between Dorrego and 14 de Julio Streets, party leaders reported at noon today. According to Adalberto Castro, head of the local UCR committee, and Carlos Sicardi, UCR councilman, the event took place after all the leaders and party members who were counting and observing the results of the plebiscite had left the place in predawn hours of the morning. The attackers fired several shots at the metal curtain of the party committee office, leaving several holes in it but inflicting no further damage.

'LARGE MAJORITY' OF ARMED FORCES LOYAL TO SILES

PY261816 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Interior Ministry officials have stated that there are at present very small sectors in the Armed Forces that wish to interrupt the democratic process, but that the large majority remains loyal to President Siles' constitutional government.

Regarding the constant rumors of coup preparations in the Armed Forces, official Interior Ministry spokesmen have explained that a great part of the military units in the various districts of the country are certainly loyal to the current democratic process and have become the guardians of that process. They stated, however, that it should not be ruled out that there are a few men in the Armed Forces who served under the earlier dictatorial regimes and who may be seeking a coup which would have disastrous consequences for the country. It has also been reported that among the high military command and among the officers there is a predisposition to comply with the Constitution and its rules regarding the strict functions of the Armed Forces, and that those officers remain loyal to the legally constituted government.

It is important to keep in mind that the military forces of the country know that an interruption of the current democratic process would mean that the people, and the peoples of the world, would turn against the armed institution and their reactionary movement.

REPORTAGE ON STRIKES, UNREST IN CITIES

Teachers' Action

PY271510 [Editorial Report] La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish at 1130 GMT on 27 November reports that "effective today, teachers of the La Paz urban areas are again calling a general, indefinite strike." Fernando Guzman, secretary of the La Paz Teachers Federation, has told Panamericana that the strike is aimed at "protesting the government's discriminatory action against teachers concerning salaries, evidence of which is the economic package approved on 28 November." The teachers also demand that a minimum salary with an escalator clause be immediately established. Therefore, beginning today, there will be no classes in La Paz.

In a report from Oruro, a Panamericana correspondent says that "in a meeting held yesterday afternoon, the Oruro Departmental Labor Federation decided to continue the indefinite general strike." The workers demand that the government revise the recent economic measures, which they describe as "unpopular, detrimental to the workers, and bound to make the people hungry." The correspondent says that the Oruro mineworkers also have decided to continue the general strike.

Panamericana also reports that Camiri teachers have completed 15 days of a strike demanding payment of their salaries for October.

Transport Under Secretary Kidnapped

PY271944 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The La Paz Peasants Federation has kidnapped Transport Ministry Under Secretary Eduardo Tapia to demand that bus owners respect the interprovincial fares established by the Transport Ministry. According to federation sources, Tapia is being held hostage but not being mistreated.

Violence in Cochabamba

PY271941 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The economic measures announced by the Democratic and Popular Unity government have touched off a wave of violence in Cochabamba. In recent hours, several sectors have issued communiques describing these measures as inhuman and IMF-oriented. A few minutes ago the Federation of Construction Workers decided at a general assembly to occupy the Cochabamba Prefecture building. The construction workers have also erected roadblocks and isolated the main square and major bridges in the city. In this respect, the top construction leader, Jaime Cabezas, made the following statement to Panamericana:

[Begin recording] We want to inform the public that the Federation of Construction Workers held a departmental assembly on 25 November to discuss the recent government economic package, which we view as a heavy blow to the workers' low standard of living. At that time we decided to set Monday, 26 November, as the deadline for the members of the economic team to come here to explain the government's economic measures. Today, 27 November, our federation has ordered its members to take direct action in view of the government's failure to respond to our demand. Thus, we have decided to occupy the prefecture, to erect roadblocks and, in sum, we have brought the city to a standstill. [end recording]

Factory workers have also decreed a 48-hour strike, despite the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] decision to suspend the strike. They have also demanded that the COB leaders be replaced. Both urban and rural teachers have also decreed a general, indefinite strike to protest the economic package and to demand fair, egalitarian treatment.

MIR PROPOSES PAZ ZAMORA FOR PRESIDENCY

PY272052 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpts] In a draft bill submitted to Congress, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] has proposed Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora as a presidential candidate for the 1985 elections. Deputy Gaston Encina, an MIR leader, said that the draft bill is supported by various political parties represented in Congress, except for the Historical Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNRH]. Encina maintains that, according to the Constitution, those chiefs of state who have not completed their term in office are automatically entitled to run as candidates in future elections. Deputy Encina pointed out that should the draft bill be approved, Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora will have to tender his resignation 6 months before the elections in order to be able to run as a candidate, according to the terms of the Constitution. Thus, Paz Zamora should resign on 15 December. The MNRH proposal is supported by the Nationalist Democratic Action, the Christian Democratic Party, the independent bloc, and others, but it does not have the support of the MNRH, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left, the Socialist Party-One, and the Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left.

PCB SECRETARY SUPPORTS ELECTED GOVERNMENT

AU211646 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 20 Nov 84 p 5

[Report: "In Defense of Democracy"]

[Text] Bogota (CTK) -- In the critical situation currently reigning in Bolivia, the Communist Party of Bolivia [PCB], together with the other democratic forces, is acting in the defense of the legally elected government of President Siles Zuazo. This was stressed by Humberto Ramirez, PCB Central Committee secretary, in an interview granted to CTK. He pointed out the danger of a fascist coup in Bolivia because the most reactionary circles in the country, which are losing power because of the democratization process there, would like to continue enforcing their policy which runs counter to the people's interests. He condemned the right-wing demand that the president resign because it would lead to a political regression in the country.

DEBT NEGOTIATORS RETURN TO BRASILIA FROM U.S.

PY272319 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 24 Nov 84 p 24

[Excerpt] Washington -- The mission sent by the Finance Ministry and the Central Bank, which this week negotiated with the U.S. Government over the rescheduling of the Brazilian Government's debt, within the framework of the Paris Club, returned to Brazil on 23 November after failing to reach an agreement with Washington. According to a Brazilian source, two or three points remain unresolved. The source reported that the mission had to return to Brasilia for consultations with Finance Minister Ernane Galveas. One of the unresolved points has to do with the fact that the U.S. Government is insisting on charging a 0.5-percentage point spread on the interest, which is computed on the basis of the cost of the money borrowed by the U.S. Treasury. This affects the rescheduling of part of the debt.

WAR MATERIEL EXPORTS MAY TOTAL $2.6 BILLION

PY210235 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 19 Nov 84 p 14

[Excerpts] Sao Jose dos Campos -- The Brazilian war industry will close 1984 with exports totaling between $1.5 and $2.6 billion, and it will also be in a position to provide 80 percent of the war materiel that is needed for the Armed Forces. During the next few years the supply of war materiel will increase with the development of sophisticated missiles for the Air Force, Navy, and Army, electronic equipment for the military, and some cannon that were imported during 1984.

Once again Engesa [Specialized Engineers Inc] was the leader in this sector. During 1984 it was responsible for 40 percent of the sector's exports. It sold wheeled tanks of the Cascavel (assault vehicle) and Urutu (amphibious troop-transport vehicle) types to Iraq, Tunisia, Gabon, Paraguay, Uruguay, Cyprus, Venezuela, and other countries. It also successfully participated in a tender with foreign manufacturers for the provision of 800 Urutus to Australia, a deal amounting to $90 million.

This year Engesa changed the course of its operations. It had been just an engineering consulting firm until it won a $200-million contract to build a naval base in Colombia. This week the firm also concluded a demonstration of its new tank -- the Osorio, a 35-ton vehicle that runs on tracks and is operated with the help of computers -- in the desert regions near Jidda and Riyadh. This tank will be supplied to the Saudi Arabian Army. The Saudis may purchase up to 100 of the tanks, which are equipped with laser sights developed by the Aerospace Technical Center (CTA) at a cost of $2 million each.

Avibras Aeroespacial [Brazilian Airspace Industry] is another giant in this sector. This firm has more than 20 component units of the Astros II system stored at its subsidiary, Tectran-Tecnologia de Transporte, ready to be sent to Iraq. These units are part of a $600-million contract pertaining to the sale of complete battery systems costing $10 million each. This equipment, which has four different types of rockets and a range of 70 km, is being used in the Persian Gulf conflict.

Brazil, in addition to having a group of traditional purchasing countries, can permit itself the luxury of seeing its war materiel -- tanks, rockets, and bombs -- being used by both Iran and Iraq from the start of that conflict. Several industries are selling their merchandise to that area, including personal weapons, communications equipment, clothing, first aid equipment, munitions, propellants, and transport vehicles.

NUCLEAR PROGRAM IN 'DECISIVE PERIOD'

PY201125 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 18 Nov 84 p 43

[By Jose Roberto Arruda]

[Text] The nuclear program, which has already cost the country $4 billion, is today experiencing a decisive period: The lack of resources can mean the end of its main objective, that of absorbing mastering and reproducing technology. The main enterprise of the Nuclebras Group [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations Inc], the firm that deals with technology, is Nuclen [Nuclebras Engineering Inc] and it is practically broke. It cannot even get engineers, who have been trained in the FRG and who have cost the nation's coffers $400,000 each, to stay in its ranks.

According to Ronaldo Baricio, Nuclen's director superintendent, of 61 engineers, from a group of 158 that were trained in the FRG, who have complied with their 2-year obligatory contract with the firm, 31 have already left due to a lack of motivation, the breaking up of teams and low salaries. Nuclen had to send 23 of the remaining 30 engineers to work on KWU [Kraftwerk Union] projects in order not to lose them.

The enterprises that supply services and equipment to Nuclen, which owes them 150 billion cruzeiros, are sending letters to the latter informing the firm that by the end of the year they will abandon the nuclear program, thus contracts will be terminated with 43 German firms that supply technical advice for projects and that manufacture parts and components for the nuclear sector. According to Ronaldo Fabricio, the private enterprises that are participating in the nuclear program have already had problems due to the delays: Many of these firms have invested in the training of personnel, in the purchase of raw material and in commitments to pay royalties for patents and technical assistance to German firms, and now they have been forced to reprogram everything.

The Brazilian and German firms have not been able to change their nuclear program schedules without sacrifice. But, not even within the minimum period of time set by Nuclebras do the supplying firms get paid. Therefore, they do not pay the German firms, which in turn do not understand this type of procedure. According to Nuclen's director, by the time the Nuclebras report is submitted to the new president, the nuclear program situation may have already become irreversibly deteriorated.

In the report, Dario Gomez, Nuclebras president, states that despite the drawbacks during the 8 years that the nuclear program has been in existence, it has been worthwhile to continue with the construction of eight nuclear plants and the units that are needed for the fuel cycle. The future president will have to decide what to do with a program that will need $850 million per year, up to 1990, in order to continue on a minimum schedule of just 2 nuclear plants and the units for the fuel cycle per year. As Germany does not intend to provide the technology of the fuel cycle without the four plants provided for in the diplomatic agreement, then the above mentioned figure will be much higher. Today, the Nuclebras Group, which includes a holding enterprise, six subsidary firms and one associated firm, has approximately 5,900 employees and a monthly salary role amounting to $3 million, in other words, 8.5 billion cruzeiros per month. Without resources of its own, Nuclebras depends entirely on foreign loans. For each $7 that is obtained from abroad, the Treasury puts up $1 and this, according to the experts of the firm's financial department, makes any cash flow program impossible.

In years gone by the relation was $1 for foreign loans in cash [moeda corrente], $1 for foreign loans for the purchase of goods and services, and $1 from the Treasury. In addition and in accordance with Central Bank Resolution 479-497, those dollars obtained from abroad were blocked for 150, 180 and 210 days, when they were released in quotas of 20, 40, and 40 percent respectively, thus obliging Nuclebras many times to begin to pay the interest, which is paid quarterly, on those loans without having put its hands on the capital.

In addition to paying very high interest rates abroad for loans, it cannot get the equivalent in cruzeiros within the appropriate time. Until October it had to pay 60 billion cruzeiros in interest rates, fines, and monetary corrections due to the delays. The state enterprise receives its money from the Treasury on a very delayed basis and it pays the Treasury interest, fines, and monetary corrections on the delayed payment of its contributions to pension and health funds, according to Finance Department experts.

Thus, as it was possible to implement an orderly financial program, Nuclebras this year "pulled rabbits out of the hat" so as not to delay the payment of its employees salaries. Everything said and done, contributions to pension and health funds and payments to suppliers and for fuels suffer and continue to suffer very long delays. With a reinforcement of funds from Seplan [Planning Secretariat], the enterprise was authorized to seek another $60 million abroad. Thus the firm's financial director will travel this weekend to Germany to formalize another loan with German banks. Even with this injection of resources, which will be released just before the end of the year, according to the Seplan promise, there will only be a small reduction in delayed payments to the suppliers: It will be reduced from the current 180 billion cruzeiros to 100 billion cruzeiros at the beginning of 1985, in other words, only 50 billion cruzeiros will be knocked off the total of delayed payments, which is not very much, according to Fabricio.

Nuclebras' debt today amounts to approximately $2 billion ($1.2 billion in cash and $748 million in credits for goods and services). This amount would have doubled by 2003, when it would have finally been paid off, if it was not constantly renegotiated. The service of this debt has demanded $290 million this year. In 1985 the servicing of this debt will fall to $285 million, to increase once again in 1986 to $367 million, in 1987 to $435 million, and to $443 million in 1988, the years in which the highest amortizations will be made and in which the debt will have higher additional charges. Since its creation, Nuclebras has received 786.5 billion cruzeiros in integrated capital and approximately $300 million in reserves from the Treasury.

Among the rabbits that Nuclebras and its subsidaries have pulled from the hat so as not to lose such suppliers as Natron, Promon, and Engefix and IESA [Isnard Engenharia], there is the yielding of the dollar credits that have been blocked with which it can contain delays in payment. Without resources of its own, this situation of financial dependency can last until 1990, when it will transfer the two nuclear plants to Furnas [Brazilian Electric Power Companies subsidiary] and it will be paid for the investment that it has made.

FURTHER INCIDENTS, EVENTS UNDER STATE OF SIEGE

Pinochet Cancels Ceremonies

PY271654 Paris AFP in Spanish 1549 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Arica, Chile, 27 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet on 26 November suddenly canceled several official ceremonies in which he was to have participated during a visit to Arica, located in the northern part of the country. A banquet with his entourage, local authorities, and government supporters was included in the cancellations.

Just after Pinochet's arrival, during the afternoon of 26 November, the police arrested five university students who were demonstrating against the government in the streets. Several districts suffered blackouts of various lengths during the night. No information was released about the blackouts. There was an increase in the police and military controls even before the chief of state arrived in Arica, located 2,100 km from Santiago on the border with Peru.

The political and labor opposition, which is headed by leftists and centrists, has called a national day of popular protest, despite the state of siege imposed throughout the country. Small tanks circulated through Arica during the night of 26 November and the early morning of 27 November, and patrols of soldiers in combat fatigues and with their faces painted were stationed in several districts. Today, the final stage of Pinochet's visit, military patrols continued, although not so intensely.

Reserves To Be Mobilized

PY271624 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1530 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Report by Hugo Reyes]

[Text] Assistant Secretary General of Government Colonel Carlos Krumm has just reported that the government will call up members of the reserves to join the Armed Forces in order to continue to fight terrorism, a fight which is supported by most Chileans. He noted that this measure will be implemented through a decree and in accordance with the law. Asked whether the current number of Army servicemen is insufficient, Col Krumm said no, noting that the idea is to simply have more people available.

Krumm also announced that the National Social Communications Directorate [Dinacos] will renew permits to foreign correspondents. He noted that Dinacos has issued a document stating the need for foreign correspondents to register anew. He said this measure could (?affect) certain correspondents whose permits to work in Chile have been canceled. Krumm added that the government is very concerned over reports being sent abroad by some foreign agencies. Nevertheless, he said, the Chilean authorities trust that those agencies authorized to operate in the country will show sound judgment and goodwill.

Asked whether restrictive measures could be taken against the news agencies, Krumm said: No. We only want to be sure that reports disseminated from here reflect what is happening here. Krumm noted, however, that the government cannot control the news agencies. He said: It would be very difficult for us to take measures affecting outgoing communications. Anyone is free to send whatever message he wants to send.

Krumm also commented on the attacks perpetrated last night in Santiago. He said that six bombs exploded, one of them near Las Condes City Hall. He said the bombs caused damage but that no one was killed or injured. He added that (?210) persons were detained for breaking the curfew regulations and were placed at the disposal of the respective courts. [passage indistinct]

Correspondents' Credentials Withdrawn

PY280054 Paris AFP in Spanish 2348 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 27 Nov (AFP) -- General Augusto Pinochet's regime today withdrew the credentials of foreign correspondents, but still has not levied any censorship on the reports being sent abroad. Approximately 200 European, U.S., and Latin American correspondents have gathered in Santiago over the few days since the Chilean Government decreed the state of siege and the opposition called the 2 days of national protest that began today.

The National Social Communications Directorate (Dinacos) has sent a personal note to each journalist notifying them that the credentials extended by this government organization are no longer valid. The note further indicates that both the correspondents who live in Chile and those who are only visiting must go to the Dinacos offices to clarify their future status. A few correspondents were alarmed by the note and indicated that they would contact their embassies.

Shortly before implementing this measure, Assistant Secretary General of Government Colonel Carlos Krumm today said that the government was closely watching the reports of foreign correspondents. Along with the state of siege decreed on 6 November, the government has also levied press censorship of local news media.

When Col Krumm was asked whether the permits of certain journalists could be permanently canceled, he answered: It is possible that this will happen. The association of foreign news correspondents in Chile has announced that it will hold an unscheduled meeting to evaluate the situation, which its leaders considered sensitive and unprecedented.

13 People Banished

PY271410 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpt] The Interior Ministry has reported that Juan Soto Morales and Humberto Graston Casilla have been banished to Monte Patria and (Los Huermos), respectively. In another operation, 11 persons who were arrested in Arica have been banished to Pisagua. This information was confirmed by General Jorge Dowling, intendant of Tarapaca, who added that these persons are in good physical condition. Those banished are: university students Jorge Aguilera, Hernan Lou, Rodrigo Leila Canales, and Santiago Saba; taxi drivers Pablo Poblete Aro, Ernesto Vazquez, and Victor Meneses; draftsman Francisco Bas; engineer Armando Guerra; accountant Alejo Palma; and welder Rogelio Aguirre Rojas. They will all have to stay in Pisagua 90 days.

Military Units Patrol Santiago

PY271555 Paris AFP in Spanish 1327 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 27 Nov (AFP) -- Military patrols in fatigues and battle equipment are patrolling Santiago today, the first day of an antigovernment protest sponsored by the opposition to the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

The soldiers were seen mainly in the poor neighborhoods and were in some cases backed by light artillery. Other small units were keeping watch at points along the Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue, the main avenue in downtown Santiago.

AFP reporters observed that in another main avenue in the southern sector some military were asking people for their indentification, and that soldiers were lying on the ground or crouching in foxholes, pointing their automatic rifles in all directions. A short distance away an armored car full of soldiers was stationed at a key crossroads of eight streets, watching the traffic.

There was only a slight reduction of public transportation early in the morning, as compared to previous protest demonstrations when public transportation was considerably reduced. At about 1000 local time big factories and businesses in Santiago, in addition to shops and offices, reported that employees reported to work as normal. Various sources reported that absenteeism was high in schools. AFP correspondents said that a similar situation was observed in Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, and Concepcion, the country's other large cities.

The instructions for expressing popular discontent have called for a work slowdown, meetings, and noisy demonstrations at labor and student centers, in addition to the suspension of shopping and paper work. The instructions also called for the sounding of horns, banging of empty pans to symbolize poverty, and the burning of candles at night in the residential neighborhoods to honor those who have died during the government opposition confrontations in the past 2 years. As on previous occasions, no newspaper, radio or television today reported on the day of protest, and there were no press reports on the military deployment in the streets or the bomb attacks on Monday night.

The National Workers Command (CNT), the one with the largest following in the country, said that Chile must again protest on 27 and 28 November for freedom, to defeat terror, to put an end to the dictatorship, to take the country out of the economic chaos and moral crisis, and for bread, work, and democracy. The CNT has the support of the Democratic Alliance, the centrist and leftist forces headed by the Christian Democrats, the Socialist Bloc, and the Popular Democratic Movement headed by the Communist Party.

Barricades Built in Santiago

PY271828 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Report by journalist Tati Penna of the Santiago Journalists Association]

[Excerpts] The response to the protest summoned for today and tomorrow by the opposition is uncertain so far. The Chilean opposition says that the strict censorship of the media and the repression imposed by the military regime are the main obstacles to the success of the protest day. The principal leaders of the Popular Democratic Movement and the Socialist Bloc are being sought by security forces. The objective is to leave these organizations that have a strong support among sectors of the population without leadership. All the declarations by the Democratic Alliance have been silenced, and no Chilean media may report on this protest day. Apparently, the summons to the protest has reached only the most politicized and radicalized sectors.

Inhabitants of some poor Santiago neighborhoods started building barricades last night, and they have dug ditches in the streets to prevent police cars from entering their neighborhoods. Meanwhile, the military are intensely patrolling the Santiago outskirts, and they are even searching some cars.

WRITER SEEKS ASYLUM IN ARGENTINE EMBASSY

PY270226 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0018 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 26 Nov (EFE) -- Lawyer Jorge Ovalle today told EFE that Chilean writer Enrique Lafourcade was today received as a guest by the Argentine ambassador in Santiago. Ovalle explained that Lafourcade sought asylum at 1630 local time in the Argentiine Embassy, was received as a guest, and will travel to Buenos Aires tomorrow at 1600 local time. Lafourcade's lawyer indicated that his client had decided to seek asylum at the Argentine Embassy after he had been attached at his bookstore where an employee was beaten and 11,00 pesos ($100) and the last seven copies of the book "El Gran Taimado" he recently published were stolen.

Del Valle Denies Persecution

PY272105 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has pointed out that there is no warrant for the arrest of Enrique Lafourcade. He made this statement just before leaving for Rome, where he will sign the peace and friendship treaty with Argentina.

Del Valle explained that yesterday Argentine Ambassador Jose Maria Alvarez de Toledo asked him for a safe-conduct for the writer and it was immediately granted. Asked if Enrique Lafourcade was traveling under the status of political asylum, Del Valle said:

[Begin recording] [Del Valle] No, he is a guest of the embassy who can leave freely because we never had the intention of arresting him [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] Lafourcade has said he is being persecuted [words indistinct].

[Del Valle] Look, I do not know; I cannot say that he does not feel persecuted. A person can feel persecuted, but it is another thing if there is a warrent for his arrest. I know that there is no warrant for his arrest. However, I do not know if he was being followed. I cannot say that. Besides, I have absolutely nothing against writer Lafourcade. I have nothing to say against him.

[Reporter] Are Chilean-Argentine relations normal?

[Del Valle] Absolutely; we have given them a very special demonstraton of courtesy. [end recording]

Lafourcade Departs for Buenos Aires

PY272304 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Writer Enrique Lafourcade this afternoon traveled to Buenos Aires in the company of an Argentine Embassy official after a safe-conduct was granted to him. Lafourcade, who entered the Argentine Embassy yesterday, was seen off at the airport by Argentine diplomats and by a group of friends. We recall that this morning, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle said that no warrant had been issued for Lafourcade's arrest.

Turning to another subject, the National Social Communications Directorate, Dinacos, has reported the banishment of 14 more people to various localities in the interior of the country.

The government has ordered the compulsory confinement to Pisagua of the following persons: Guillermo del Carmen Hidalgo Adazle, Jose Ricardo Ordenes Navarro, Carlos Enrique Ramirez Flores, Freddy Alberto Torres Gonzales, and Luis Alberto Guzman Castro. Similarly, Fernando Eduardo Insinsa Nunez has been banished to Santa Barbara, Ernesto de Visconti to (Comaquilaco), Ricardo Pincado Yecovich to Piren, Sergio Javier Bodin Figueroa to Capitan Pastene, Claudio Mauricio Insinsa Nunez to Selva Oscura, Vladimir Escobar Zavala to Paiguano, Jorge Gutierrez Gutierrez to Vicuna, Eduardo Garcia Alegre to Andacollo, and Teresa Lopez Saavedra to Combarbala. Dinacos also reported that 37 people are being held at the disposal of the Interior Ministry in offices of the Carabineros, the investigative police, and the National Intelligence Center.

MERINO SAYS BEAGLE TREATY UNFAVORABLE TO NATION

PY212230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0024 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 20 Nov (AFP) -- Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, Navy commander in chief and member of the government junta, today announced that the Beagle Channel treaty does not favor Chile at all, considering the way it is written. The admiral said that some details of the document regarding the entrance to the Strait of Magellan and navigation of third country ships through the interior Chilean channels, which is unjustified, should be explained. Admiral Merino made these statements at the Diego Portales Building, the legislative branch headquarters, and said that some observations, corrections, and explanations, using the Argentine term, should be made on the treaty.

Regarding the announcement made by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, who today said that the Beagle Treaty will be signed in Rome on 29 December, [as received] Merino said that before it becomes a law, the treaty must first be approved and signed by the government junta. Merino said that before the treaty is passed to the legislative branch, some details regarding the entrance to the Strait of Magellan, the navigation of third country ships through the interior Chilean channels, and other small details, should be explained.

The text of the agreement, which was reached through the mediation of Pope John Paul II, was approved by the delegations of the two countries and officially announced on 19 October, six years after the tension between Chile and Argentina had put them on the verge of a war in the southern part of the continent.

After a meeting with President Piñochet, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle announced that after the treaty is signed, the pope will receive the two foreign ministers on 30 November. Regarding this, Merino was asked if the corrections to the document would be made after signing the treaty and before it is passed to the legislative branch. Merino replied that he could not say when, but the corrections have to be made before the document arrives at the legislative branch. When asked if the signing of the treaty could be delayed due to its examination by the legislative branch, Merino said yes, of course.

Merino told journalists that the Chilean Navy has closely followed this negotiation and therefore it is well informed about it. Merino concluded by saying that the Navy has presented its observations to the Foreign Ministry and to the presidency at the proper moments, but that they have not always been well received. However, these issues must be resolved because, considering the way the treaty is written now, it does not favor Chile.

JUSTICE MINISTER ON TERRORISM AGAINST EMBASSIES

PA270255 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Bogota -- Terrorists will in no way intimidate the government nor will they make it alter even by a milimeter the course of action it has established to fight all forms of crime, particularly organized crime such as drug trafficking, Colombian Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez said today.

After a cabinet meeting at Narino Palace this morning Parejo Gonzalez commented on the wave of terrorism that has swept through Colombia during the past several days and specifically on the attack against the U.S. Embassy yesterday at noon. He indicated that the government will announce the security measures that will be adopted to protect embassies and citizens in general. We will also disclose the measures that will be taken to protect the lives, safety, and property of citizens, and we will continue on our current course of action, the minister said. He stressed that the government will continue to suppress and persecute drug trafficking severely with available legal instruments and others that will be adopted if called for. He noted that drug traffickers will continue to be extradited and emphasized that it will be useless for terrorists to attempt to intimidate authorities because they will not be able to. He added that terrorists must understand that the lives of people who are completely detached from the problems that they are attempting to avenge with reproachable, criminal, and repudiable actions such as this one are being sacrificed. He also reported that the case will continue against Ulises Betancur, who eluded authorities in Spain yesterday. Here is the justice minister:

[Begin recording] [Parejo] The police and security forces will step up measures to protect embassies and the citizenship in general from this wave of terrorist attempts that is sweeping through Colombia. We wish to tell Colombians that terrorists will in no way intimidate the government nor will they make it alter even by a milimeter the course of action it has established to fight all forms of crime, particularly organized crime such as drug trafficking. It is useless that they attempt to intimidate authorities because they will not be able to. That is the message I have for Colombians.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister: It is being said that yesterday's attack marks the beginning of an escalation of drug traffickers' actions in response to extradiction? What do you believe?

[Parejo] I repeat that they will not obtain anything with an escalation of that sort. We will also increase our measures to protect the lives, safety, and property of citizens and will continue our current course of action. We will continue to suppress and persecute drug trafficking severely with the available legal instruments and others that will be adopted if called for. It is our duty to defend law and institutions and we will do it because we have taken on that responsibility and will not elude it.

[Reporter] When will [words indistinct] and Hernan Botero Moreno be sent to the United States? Also, we understand that you have already met with Ambassador Tambs.

[Parejo] They introduced appeals that are being reviewed. As soon as they are resolved and if they are rejected, we will negotiate the turnover.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, going back to our first subject: Will security be stepped up at important embassies such as the U.S., British, and Spanish Embassies, the last of which has received threats?

[Parejo] I am sure that security will be increased at those embassies.

[Reporter] Some people commented yesterday that what happened to the building of the U.S. Embassy was not so bad as what happened to the people that were outside. They asked if it would not be best to move the embassy out of downtown Bogota because in the event of a stronger explosion the tragedy could be greater.

[Parejo] Terrorist attempts endanger the lives of all. We would have to find an uninhabited place. We must protect everyone; Colombians and foreigners are all entitled to equal protection under the law. Therefore, terrorists must understand that they are sacrificing the lives of persons who on many occasions are completely detached from the problems that they attempt to avenge with reproachable, criminal, and repudiable actions such as this one. I do not believe that the embassy must be moved.

[Reporter] Mr Minister: Reports indicate that there is a film at the embassy from which the persons that left the car in front of the embassy yesterday can be identified.

[Parejo] I have no knowledge of this.

[Reporter] Does the Colombian Government know anything about the whereabouts of Ulises Betancur? Reports indicate that he eluded Spanish authorities after a Bogota judge requested his extradition.

[Parejo] As soon as we learned that Ulises Betancur had been arrested in Spain we sent a request -- we were told he was placed on parole -- for his arrest while we began procedures to extradite him. Today I learned -- unofficially, because we have yet to be informed by our embassy in Spain -- that Ulises Betancur has escaped. Interpol or some other international body will attempt to find him so that we can bring him to trial in Colombia. [end recording]

ELECTION RESULTS SHOW SLOW GROWTH OF LEFT

PY272306 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2359 GMT 26 Nov 84

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Text] Montevideo, 26 Nov (EFE) -- The Uruguayan left, which was hoping to win the municipal elections in Montevideo, only grew 2.15 percent during the 11 years of dictatorship.

This was revealed in Sunday's elections, although surveys had indicated that it has the support of 44 percent of the 631,000 youths who voted for the first time.

The Broad Front coalition, which is headed by former General Liber Seregni, obtained 393,949 votes from the 1,928,316 persons who cast votes, which represents 20.43 percent.

In 1971, the left made up of the Socialist, Communist, and Chrisitan Democratic Parties and factions of the Blanco and Colorado Parties had 18.82 percent of the vote.

On that occasion, the Colorado Party won the elections for the intendancy (mayorship) of Montevideo by a little more than 65,000 votes.

In yesterday's elections, in Montevideo the Broad Front obtained 32.65 percent of the vote, which represents an increase of 2.5 percent, since in 1971 the figures showed 30.14 percent. In the interior, however, the leftist coalition lost 0.45 percent of its support.

The coalition also experienced a change in its structure, because a non-Marxist moderate sector won the majority of votes.

At present, under the leadership of Hugo Batalla, the lawyer who defended Liber Seregni during his decade of imprisonment by the military regime, the movement has developed.

From the six seats the Broad Front obtained in the Senate, three are for the Batalla group, two for Advanced Democracy, which includes the Communist Party, and one for the Socialists.

The Christian Democratic Party has lost the two seats it won in 1971.

From the 16 seats obtained by the Broad Front in the Chamber of Deputies, 8 were obtained by the Batalla group, 3 by Advanced Democracy, 2 by the Socialists, and 1 by the Christian Democratic Party, which during the previous government had 4 seats.

The results within the Broad Front give greater support to the centrists against the extreme left, and a social democratic tendency is beginning to emerge, which is the goal of the current majority sector.

JUAN FERREIRA ON BLANCO PARTY POLITICAL DEFEAT

PY280232 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Our electoral estimates were wrong. However, we are convinced that, from a political viewpoint, ours is Uruguay's most powerful, most modern, and most strongly mobilized party.

These statements were made by Blanco Party leader Juan Raul Ferreira, who was elected senator in the 25 November elections.

Accompanied by other political leaders, Ferreira, the son of the outlawed Blanco Party leader, headed a demonstration staged in front of the Supreme Court building in demand of the release of Wilson Ferreira.

This is what Juan Raul Ferreira said about the election outcome.

[Begin recording] We believed that we would win the elections and that we would win the mayor's office. I believe that we made a mistake when we based our calculations on the party mobilizations. Our rallies evidently were the largest ones. We attracted the largest number of people. Our gatherings were beyond all doubt the most enthusiastic ones. The ballot boxes have clearly shown that the Colorado Party mobilized only a minimum number of its followers and a large number of undecided voters.

When we saw the impressive people's demonstration in favor of Alberto Zumaran we concluded that if we had the same support in the elections, we would win the post of mayor of Montevideo, because all of our supporters were there. This led us to an incorrect estimate. However, from a political viewpoint, this has confirmed that ours is Uruguay's most powerful, most modern, and most strongly mobilized party. [end recording]

FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENTS UNLIKELY IN 1985, BEYOND

PA211813 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 15 Nov 84 p 2-2

[By Alirio Bolivar]

[Excerpts] Leonardo Ferrer, president of the Chamber of Deputies, has remarked that despite all efforts to reduce the monetary liquidity, the government will not be able to meet the payments on the foreign debt during 1985 and subsequent years. To prove his assertion, he said that Venezuela received $8.352 billion and disbursed $7.620 billion during the first half of 1984, which left it with a surplus of $702 million. At the same time it reduced the foreign exchange allotments for essential imports of the private sector and made no payments on the public debt.

The $750 million surplus is not enough to cover the obligations in international banks and the only alternative available to the government is to resort to a decapitalization of the public sector or to generate enough activities in order for the private sector to repatriate the $34 billion of financial and nonfinancial assets it has abroad.

Ferrer, economist and member of the COPEI National Board, contends that one of the ways in which the economy can be revitalized is to revive the construction industry. This would immediately generate jobs and help solve one of the worse social problems -- unemployment -- which has been estimated at 14 percent of the active population. Regarding this social problem, Ferrer demonstrates particular interests in revitalizing the construction industry because that sector's unemployment rate is 34 percent. With respect to inflation, he feels that the current estimated level of 17.5 percent is acceptable.

CONTADORA SEEN AS U.S.-USSR-CUBA INTERMEDIARY

PA270446 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0322 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Caracas, 26 Nov (EFE) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul today said that the Contadora Group could serve as intermediary between the Soviet Union, the United States, and Cuba in the search for a solution to the Central American problem. Morales Paul's statement was issued after he attended a meeting between President Jaime Lusinchi and U.S. Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman.

Morales Paul said this when asked about the proposal presented by former Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins for a Contadora Group presidential summit with the attendance of U.S., Soviet, and Cuban representatives. Regarding the U.S. refusal to sit at the negotiating table with a Cuban delegation, the foreign minister said this is not an unsurmountable obstacle because the conversations could also be held indirectly. The foreign minister said that this mediating role could be played by the Contadora Group -- Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela -- because this would not be the first time they had done so.

MORALES CRITICIZES CUBAN SUPPORT FOR GUYANA

PA220159 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul has said that Cuba's recently revealed support for Guyana regarding the Essequibo dispute is a factor that distorts things. Discussing this with the news media, Morales Paul said that this distorts the process of restoring trust between Cuba and Venezuela. Thus, the foreign minister criticized Cuban support for Guyana regarding the territorial dispute with out country.

SEPULVEDA ADDRESSES SENATE ON FOREIGN POLICY

FL280030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2230 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- In an address to the Mexican Senate, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has outlined Mexican international action and the foreign policy objectives that seek to safeguard the nation's guiding principles. He said the international action of the Mexican Government also seeks solidarity with other nations; the establishment of a just, peaceful world order; and useful political, economic, and social ties between Mexico and the international system. He said the effects of the economic crisis threaten cordial relations between states, for which reason it is necessary to strengthen a policy based on programs, strategies, and objectives that are in accordance with the nation's possibilities.

Sepulveda Amor said there is a long range goal of assuring Mexico an appropriate position on the international scene because development cannot be achieved in isolation. Faced with the imbalance of the international economic system which, he said, is slowing down the development of many nations, Latin America represents a priority opening for Mexico for historical, geographic, political and economic reasons. He said cooperation can cure the wounds that diverse problems have inflicted on the Latin American peoples and widen their path to development.

Referring to the Central American conflict, he warned that its persistence is a danger to the nation because escalated military activities would destroy regional order and have unforeseeable consequences for the American continent. He stressed the fact that the Mexican Government is aware of the need for active compromise to check the crisis and awaken increased consciousness of its effects, for which reason its international policy that has opened paths is the source of pride and satisfaction for all Mexicans.

With reference to inter-American relations, he said Mexico's foreign policy proposes the establishment of a broad system of political and economic relations that will generate reciprocal confidence, stimulate cooperation, and make diplomatic negotiations a required step in resolving controversies. The Mexican Government's goals of cooperation and mutual respect, he added, extend to Mexico's southern border and include Mexico's traditional policy of granting asylum, protection, and aid to Guatemalan refugees.

Speaking of Mexican relations with other continents, he said that in the future they must be increased, especially to include countries which offer the best immediate opportunities for trade and economic cooperation and which are ready to associate themselves with the present stage of Mexican economic reorganization.

Supports Dialogue With U.S.

FL272208 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2015 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said here today that a systematic useful dialogue with the United States with a projection over the entire American continent will be the goal of inter-American and Mexican relations. In an address to the Mexican Senate, the Mexican foreign secretary said it is a question of establishing a broad system of inter-American political and economic relations that generates reciprocal confidence, stimulates cooperation, and makes diplomatic negotiations a required step in solving controversies.

He said it is hard to forecast an increase in exports to the United States because this nation is taking measures to reduce its 1984 trade deficit, which may top $100 billion.

Sepulveda Amor said the restriction on trade imposed by the U.S. administration -- notably high real interest rates -- will continue to affect Mexican trade. He explained that despite an important increase in exports to the United States in 1984, it will be difficult to maintain this rate because the economic growth rate of the United States will be more moderate.

Responds to Senators' Questions

FL280355 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0235 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today reiterated that generalized war in Central America would seriously affect Mexican security. The foreign minister made this statement in responding to questions of the legislators during his appearance before the Mexican Senate. He said that in recent years this conflict has been a great worry for the Mexican Government.

In responding to questions by the senator from Sinaloa, Jose Ramirez Gamero, concerning why Mexico has participated in the work of the Contadora Group, Sepulveda warned that generalized war in Central America is a real danger and its social and economic cost in lost lives and resources would be incalculable. He said generalized war would cause serious problems to the political institutions of all countries in the region and would undermine even more their economic, trade, and financial capabilities. He stressed the fact that, although war has been deferred, peaceful conditions that create reciprocal confidence and understanding between nations have not yet been achieved nor economic and social cooperation mechanisms adopted.

Responding to a question by the senator from Potosi, Gonzalo Martinez Corbala, on the Mexican policy of asylum, the foreign relations minister said it is not limited to what has been established by international agreements but rather is based on a legal system that establishes full guarantees for the rights of refugees and persons requesting political asylum. Regarding the Guatemalans settled in Chiapas and Campeche, he reiterated that the Mexican Government will continue to protect them and that they can return to their country whenever they choose, under the supervision of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Regarding Mexicans who are in the United States illegally, Sepulveda told the senator from Oaxaca, Eladio Ramirez, that the Mexican Government has taken all necessary measures to create an infrastructure in the border area to incorporate into the Mexican economy any Mexicans who are repatriated following the approval of new U.S. immigration laws.

Sepulveda Amor reiterated the pacifist position of Mexico, condemned the waste of human and economic resources for destructive purposes, and stated that the Mexican Government will continue its efforts to get the nuclear powers to sign the Atomic Weapons Nonproliferation Treaty and end nuclear testing.

He stressed the fact that the United Nations must regain its role as an organization capable of solving world problems of peace and security if we are to enter the new order that humanity clamors for.

Questioned by 13 senators, the foreign relations minister also spoke of Latin American economic problems and Mexican maritime limits.

UNDER SECRETARY SEES 'CHANGE' IN LATIN AMERICA

FL262228 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1621 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Ricardo Valero today said that Latin America is undergoing a phenomenon of change that, although not very extensive, is satisfactory.

Before leaving for Venezuela, where he will participate in the renewal of the educational and cultural program, he said Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda Amor will explain tomorrow in the Senate the bases and guidelines of Mexican foreign policy.

Valero also said with regard to the Human Rights Committee that at the UN General Assembly Mexico will maintain its position on Chile because the Chilean Government is still irregular and systematically violates human rights.

With reference to yesterday's elections in Uruguay after 11 years of dictatorship, the Mexican official said Mexico is pleased with the elections because they represent an improvement and the recovery of democratic principles and institutions that is taking place in Latin America.

DE LA MADRID ADDRESSES BUSINESSMEN'S COUNCIL

FL242020 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0210 24 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid today said that Mexico finds no closed doors in most countries but has friends throughout the world that are willing to increase trade. At a dinner with the Mexican Businessmen's Council for International Affairs, the chief executive said that thanks to his foreign policy, our country has access to open markets that present a great opportunity to increase sales abroad. He said that spectacular earnings from oil sales are not foreseen for the next few years, adding that Mexico must continue to take dynamic action to favor the stability of the world oil market and avoid rapid shifts that could hurt us.

The president said that, to deal with this situation, Mexican businessmen must intensify efforts to increase exports other than oil. He acknowledged that foreign sales are not the responsibility of any determined sector. Neither appropriate government policy nor isolated efforts of business can assure the goals we want to attain because the export business is a complex business that depends on many factors. He said that government has responsibility for creating general conditions favorable to exports and pledged to take measures to change tax and tariff credit policies, saying that these actions alone will by no means be sufficient if we cannot at the same time create attitudes that are indispensable to exporting.

In his message, the president asked the businessmen to remain alert and continue to earn a surplus in the balance of trade as they did in 1983 and 1984. To do so, he said, we must make a systematic effort because most Mexican exportation other than that of oil is due to the depressed domestic market. We must achieve gradual economic growth, he said, and not yield to the temptation of concentrating on our domestic market, abandoning the great export effort the country requires.

Mexico is in the intermediate phase of economic importance. We are an attractive market with the capacity to produce and sell more, said the president. He said that our foreign policy keeps doors open in the vast majority of nations but underlined the fact that cordial relations will not suffice to increase trade. A joint effort is required, and we cannot concentrate on only one nation or group of nations, he said. He said that because of Mexico's [population] density and its production capacity, penetration of all world markets is feasible. To this end, relations between the government and the social and private sectors must be intensified to work imaginatively, with will and perseverance. He reiterated the willingness of the federal government to maintain a permanent dialogue with Mexican businessmen and to reach the great national goal of overcoming the crisis and imbalance and achieve new economic growth. He added that this should join all sectors together and create greater opportunities for work, income, and justice.

He said that in facing up to the crisis, we Mexicans are learning to work in harmony, with common goals, for which reason we can successfully face the challenges of the present and future. Foreign trade has become very important to Mexico and deserves priority attention because economic growth will depend on the ability of the export sector to earn foreign exchange, the president concluded.

CEMAI Leaders on Export Recovery

FL242052 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Today leaders of the Mexican Businessmen's Council for International Affairs (CEMAI) informed President of the Republic Miguel de la Madrid that Mexican sales abroad have recovered considerably in the past 2 years. At a dinner with the chief executive, CEMAI leader Pablo Barbachano said that in the period January-July 1984 alone, exports other than oil increased by $803 million, which is 30 percent more than in the same period of the preceding year. Direct foreign investment in Mexico recovered substantially, reaching more than $1.25 billion in proven investments, new corporations, and increased capitalization of existing enterprises during the period January-September 1984, he said.

Pablo Barbachano, speaking in the name of Mexican exporters, reiterated the desire of this sector to help the process of economic recovery the federal government is carrying out, and said they are convinced excellent results can be achieved in alliance with the public sector. Barbachano said that, nevertheless, some corrective measures are required. He mentioned bureaucratic delays in some government agencies which delay imports for industry and hold up export permits, saying that in some offices there is a lack of coordination. [passage indistinct] In closing, he said the same type of compensated trade program that is now in effect with Argentina is being negotiated for signature with Brazil, Venezuela, and Colombia.

INTEREST PAYMENTS 22.7 PERCENT OF PROPOSED BUDGET

FL271650 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2220 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Interest payments on the 1985 Mexican foreign debt will be 22.7 percent of the proposed total budget for this year, according to the president's public debt budget proposal. The president said renegotiation of the public and private debts should conclude next year by seeking better terms, grace periods, and credit conditions. The parastate sector's debt will reach 4.3 percent of the gross domestic product in 1985. [passage indistinct]

NATIONAL BANK ISSUES FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

FL262130 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1714 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- According to National Bank of Mexico (Banamex) indicators, the Mexican foreign trade balance showed a surplus of $7,302 million during the first half of 1984. Mexican products exported during that period amounted to $11,762 million while imports totaled $4.46 billion. Foreign sales increased 13.8 percent over the preceding year, while imports increased 26.1 percent over the preceding 12-month period. Outstanding among the exports were manufactured goods, exports of which increased 32.3 percent. Sales of agricultural and livestock products, crude oil, minerals, petrochemicals, and petroleum derivatives were also outstanding. Of the manufactured products, only metallurgical products exports dropped. Exports of other manufactured products such as food products, liquor, tobacco, textiles, plastic and rubber products, and others increased. Imports of manufactured products increased 32.9 percent, with capital goods and spare parts holding an outstanding position.

LEADER'S DEPARTURE SHAKES UNIFIED SOCIALISTS

FL131551 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0415 GMT 13 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 12 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The opposition's Unified Socialist Party of Mexico [PSUM], made up of left-wing politicians, has begun to crumble with the departure of one of its more important leaders in the Central Committee, Alejandro Gazcon Mercado, who was followed by one-third of the membership. The 3-year-old PSUM is shaken by the departure of the former leader of the Mexican People's Party, who revealed the left's internal strife and placed in jeopardy the organization just prior to the 1958 federal elections. The departure of Gazcon Mercado has caused the PSUM the loss of more than one-third of its militants and members of the Green Wave who control 30 percent of the state committees.

PRT URGES LEFT-WING COALITION IN 1985 ELECTIONS

FL191632 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2350 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Left-wing opposition Revolutionary Worker's Party (PRT), today called on Mexican left-wing organizations to form a coalition to participate in the 1985 electoral process. At the sixth national PRT congress in Mexico City, the person responsible for the organization's electoral action, Edgar Sanchez, warned the left-wing parties of the need to halt the advancement of the right-wing opposition National Action Party (PAN) and to avoid bipartisanism in Mexico.

Sanchez said before 250 delegates in this capital that the forum will study the country's domestic situation, next year's electoral plan, the strengthening of mass actions, the party's relationship with the workers, and the situation in Central America.

USSR SAID TO SUPPORT MEXICAN PEACE EFFORTS

FL212204 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1955 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 21 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Rostislav Sergeyev has said here that the Soviet Union completely supports Mexico's peace efforts, especially in Central America. On commemorating the Mexico-USSR Friendship Day, the Soviet diplomat said the USSR would oppose the hopes of several nations to break the strategic military equilibrium.

On observing the 60th anniversary of Mexico-USSR relations, the ambassador said that these relations had constantly strengthened over the last decades.

BUSINESSES PROTEST GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION

PA272218 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2137 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Panama City, 27 Nov (DPA) -- Panama's businesses closed their doors for several hours this afternoon to join other groups in a protest against government corruption. Eighty percent of Panama City's businesses closed between noon and 1700.

There was also a demonstration down Panama City streets in which businessmen, unions, teachers, doctors, and hundreds of unemployed took part of protest against corruption. Other groups staged a smaller demonstration on Monday and last Friday some 5,000 Panamanians protested against the measures imposed by the administration of Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

The Panamanian president agreed to eliminate the 7 percent service tax, and thus appeased Panamanian public opinion. It is expected that next week President Ardito Barletta will make a statement on Panama's economic situation, which he has described as "very serious but not impossible to resolve."

COCINA COORDINATOR EXPLAINS REASONS FOR STRIKE

PA270130 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Nov 84 p 1 A

[By Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Text] The Coordinating Board for National Civilianization [Cocina] termed the message to the nation delivered last night by President Nicolas Ardito Barletta, a "disguised intransigency." It also reiterated to the Panamanian people that the strike and the civic march will take place as scheduled. Cocina, which claims to be the "people's last peaceful movement to save the country," said that the 48-hour strike begins at 0700 today.

During a news conference held at 1800 yesterday, Cocina Coordinator Dr Mauro Zuniga explained that the strike scheduled for today and tomorrow consists "of the paralyzation of activities throughout the country" by the organizations that comprise Cocina. Zuniga said: "Our movement will not end with the abolishment of Law 46," but when the government fulfills Cocina's main demands: recovery of the state's stolen funds: eradication of government corruption; and the publishing of the National Defense Forces, FDN, budget, which should be substantially reduced.

Zuniga, accompanied by doctors, teachers, business and student leaders, among others, said that President Nicolas Ardito Barletta still has not given an answer to Cocina's proposal. "Therefore, the strike will take place," he added. Zuniga said that Cocina will not accept any unilateral decision by the government, until it definitely proves that it is doing something on behalf of decency in the country.

He also said that Cocina has appointed a counselling commission in charge of making a thorough analysis of the alternatives submitted by the government. Among these alternatives, still unofficial, are the appointments of an ethics commission, an attorney for the people, a court of accounts -- which is already included in the new organic law of the General Comptroller's Office -- and a national economic council.

"We do not know the bylaws and regulations for these new organizations, which we are going to observe carefully," Zuniga pointed out.

Zuniga said that President Ardito Barletta told members of the National Enterprise [CONEP] that he could not do anything about the FDN. "This is precisely one of the things to which Cocina definitely objects," Zuniga added. In relation to a petition submitted by Cocina to the executive branch, which consists of submitting the names of three citizens of unquestionable honesty and ethical principles for the posts of comptroller general and attorney general of the Republic, Zuniga said that Ardito Barletta flatly turned it down and did not even consider it.

Zuniga said that in the past few hours, several organizations -- owners of private clinics, beauty shops, and laundries among others things -- have joined the movement, which "proves that the community is identified with our objectives."

Meanwhile, Carlos Herrera, president of the Center For Law School Students, CED, and member of Cocina's executive committee, said that President Ardito Barletta's fiscal measures have revitalized the Union of University Students, UEU, and that its organizing committee is about to complete its reorganization after it was shattered by the 1968 military coup. As representative of the university students, Herrera said that the students support the 48-hour strike and they will participate in the civic march tomorrow, Tuesday, which will start at 1500 from the Republic of Venezuela School. The Students Civic Committee of the Santa Maria la Antigua University will join Cocina and "will support all its demands and accept all the measures and decisions that are approved."

LA PRENSA REPORTS DETAILS OF U.S. AID PACKAGE

PA241412 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Nov 84 p 1

[By Jose Quintero De Leon]

[Text] Amid expectations created by the emergency and austerity economic measures announced by President Nicolae Ardito Barletta, LA PRENSA yesterday found out from official U.S. sources that the Panama Defense Forces will receive aid in the amount of $20 million, which will be used for military purchases and training. This information was provided by Nina Serafino, a Latin American affairs analyst with the National Division of Defense and Foreign Affairs, an organization attached to the U.S. Congress, who came to our offices to give a general explanation of how Congress creates laws, and its foreign policy plans, especially regarding regional affairs.

Miss Serafino explained that there had been many obstacles in Congress for the approval of the law for the Caribbean Basin Initiative. However, military and economic aid for the Central American region was easily approved, and proof of this is the aid approved for El Salvador, Honduras, and Panama. In addition to this credit, Miss Serafino said that Congress has also set aside $20 million for development programs and another $20 million to strengthen the national economy, which makes a total of $60 million in aid for Panama within the fiscal year that began in October 1984 and ends in September 1985.

One detail that caused some surprise was the announcement that $34.2 million still in reserve was not used during last fiscal year, which had been allotted for the reinforcement of the balance of payments, adding that the money is still available.

Asked why the quality of the Nicaraguan elections were questioned and not those in Panama, Serafino tried to justify that fact by stating that so far Congress has not had time to weigh them because it was occupied with the recent U.S. elections. However, she said the Latin American Affairs Subcommittee will in time study the Panamanian elections and how they were carried out, in order to decide the type of aid that Panama should receive.

COSTA RICA

MONGE REFUTES CLAIM OF U.S. TROOP PRESENCE

PA270355 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez has refuted the statements recently issued in Nicaragua by former Security Minister Johnny Echeverria, who said that there are U.S. troops in our country, preparing to invade that country. Hence, General Paul Gorman's visit to our country. President Monge said:

[Begin recording] All Costa Rica knows that this is completely false. There are no U.S. troops here and there is no space for military actions against Nicaragua. Gen Paul Gorman requested a visit to the north for completely different reasons; he wanted to see with his own eyes what Costa Rica has to defend itself with in the event of an aggression. This is completely opposed to what Mr Echeverria has asserted, that General Gorman had come to inspect what we have there with which to attack Nicaragua. [end recording]

In addition, President Monge Alvarez described as extremely delicate the situation which prevails at the banana company in Costa Rica, and said that he had invited the company's highest representatives in the United States to hold a meeting with him here in San Jose. He also said that he is currently holding meetings with governmrnt officials, trying to solve the problems which recently arose, mainly regarding the fact that the company might close down operations in this country.

SOUTH AFRICA COMMERCIAL MISSION ARRIVES

PA271641 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] A mission of the South African Government has arrived in Costa Rica to negotiate the purchase of products in great demand. This morning the mission met with Vice President Armando Arauz. It will also meet with the exports and investments minister and representatives of the various chambers. The mission members told Arauz that they plan to purchase products directly from Costa Rica rather than through intermediaries as they have been doing in London. Questioned about the mission's plans, President Luis Alberto Monge said that they really plan to buy Costa Rican products. He also said that there has been a law in force for the past 16 years that forbids commercial relations between Costa Rica and South Africa due to a UN resolution condemning the latter nation. He said measures that can be considered positive have been adopted in South Africa, although UN sanctions are still in force. For this reason, a feasible solution is being sought. Finally, Monge said: Costa Rica still opposes all discrimination anywhere in the world. We have continued to respect human rights; but, in the case of South Africa, we have been victims of a situation that other countries have not encountered. For this reason, I am willing to revise our commercial relations with South Africa because this nation is interested in purchasing from us and they are already doing so but through an intermediary. The South African market is extensive and will assist Costa Rica in selling surplus products and some new ones.

TRUCK WITH EXPLOSIVES STOPPED NEAR PENAS BLANCAS

PA270352 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The security forces have detained a truck loaded with explosives, the destination of which was presumably Nicaragua.

Early today, a truck carrying approximately 800 bags of explosives, the destination of which was presumably Nicaragua, was detained at a spot near the border at Penas Blancas.

The driver of this heavy Costa Rican vehicle is apparently under arrest and being questioned by detectives of the Criminal Investigations Directorate.

As is usually the case with matters involving the country's security, there is great reluctance to give information to the press. The identity of the arrested man and the type of explosives he was carrying have not yet been disclosed. A security officer said that the cargo may even be legal.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON DENIES ATTEMPT TO KILL HIM OCCURRED

PA272108 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1833 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, deputy to the National Assembly and leader of the Salvadoran right-wing opposition. Today denied that an attempt on his life had taken place. D'Aubuisson said that he was surprised by the news that there had been an attempt on his life early Monday morning. "They are just rumors without any foundation," D'Aubuisson said. He added that he had heard some shots in the zone where he lives, but so far no one knows where they came from. There was a previous attmept on D'Aubuisson's life in 1981 along the Pan-American Highway when he stopped at a gas station. On that occasion he was wounded in the shoulder.

RIVERA Y DAMAS ANNOUNCES 30 NOV NEGOTIATING DATE

PA262303 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Sermon by Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, at the Metropolitan Cathedral in San Salvador on 25 November -- live]

[Excerpt] The theme of my sermon, which is the universal value of human rights and man's dignity, is precisely what motivates us to regret the violent deaths of the brothers in Chalatenango. According to (?reports) from the judicial system, the death squads have killed six persons from 16 to 22 November. The most-publicized case was that of a man who was found beheaded in San Antonio neighborhood, near the banks of the Comasagua River.

In the present period, 19 alleged guerrillas have died in anti-insurgency operations. The Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front claimed responsibility for the deaths of a guard at the Justice Ministry, and another at the U.S. Embassy. Three civilians were killed by a mine planted by the guerrillas. The Army reports suffering six casualties in the present period. The murder of Lutheran Minister Reverend David Ernesto Fernandez has caused the greatest concern; for that reason we request that the appropriate investigation be conducted.

We also know that at the international level, El Salvador is the center of attention and worldwide expectations. This is because of the first postiive step toward peace that was taken, and most of all, because of the expectations concerning the second step.

We say with all due respect that peace must come from the people's political pressure. I do not mean to say that efforts made at the diplomatic and public opinion levels do not have a positive or negative influence on finding a solution. The world has turned into a large family and the media communications shorten the distances even more.

We appeal for respect for local and international news media personnel and for all those who want to follow closely the process that Salvadorans, as Salvadorans, have begun. However, we also ask them to be patient and not to disrupt the peace and tranquillity that the negotiations demand.

The peace and dialogue we long for must overcome, as we have already said many times before, the friend versus enemy way of thinking. If something marvelous can be seen in this Sunday's gospel, it seems to be that in the universal judgement day God will judge and reward us for our deeds, because faith without deeds is dead. He will not base his judgement on whether one was a member of the guerrilla army or not. He will simply say: I was thirsty, I was hungry, I was naked in prison, and you cared for me.

We should not harbor the hope either that peace will come to us as a Christmas gift. It is true that peace comes from God; that it is God's gift. However, as the Medellin document correctly states, it is a permanent effort by which all of us, of good will should begin the reconciliation process at all levels: disunited families; estranged friends; social groups; armed brothers; warring peoples. Peace and dialogue necessarily arise from the heart because there lies the core of selfishness, ambition, murder and all those elements that, by curtailing personal freedom, also curtail the social freedom of peoples.

I wish to conclude by stating that when I have spoken, or I should say we -- ranging from the Holy Father Pope John Paul II to the Episcopal Conference -- have spoken in favor of dialogue, we have done so moved by our Christian conscience. We have been moved by these two great dogmas: in God's eyes we are all his children; and the other dogma of our brotherhood in Christ, because all of us are brothers. We have spoken, thinking of the great universal solidarity mentioned in today's gospel. We have spoken because we know that love is the only and highest commandment for Christians. We have never spoken thinking of political structures, or because we are carrying the banner of one group or the other. I know that the Salvadoran Government is legitimate. However, as mediator I must be dispassionate and fair.

As all Salvadorans, we are Christians. In a spirit of faith, we are going to pray for the members of the Dialogue for Peace Commission to return to the negotiating table on Friday 30 November, the date mutually agreed upon. There was also an agreement on the location, which will be revealed at the appropriate time, for security reasons.

ANEP REASSERTS PEOPLE'S DESIRE FOR PEACE

PA211256 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 20 Nov 84 p 41

[Advertisement by the National Association of Private Enterprise [ANEP]]

[Text] It has been said repeatedly that our people are peaceful and hard-working by nature, and have always desired to live in peace. This, which would seem to be merely an abstract statement on one of the essential characteristics of the Salvadoran man, is nevertheless the result and expression of an event that is being experienced with intense pain, blood, tears, and innumerable sufferings -- the experience of an armed struggle that has been imposed upon us for more than 5 years.

Because of this, when before diverse forums and through different means, the voice of subversion, of the Salvadoran guerrillas and terrorists, has been heard proclaiming their desire for peace and their intentions of justice, harmony, and liberty, no one has believed them.

At the United Nations, the highest worldwide political forum, the top representatives of the Salvadoran Government invited the political and military leaders of the FMLN-FDR to meet in La Palma, Chalatenango Department, and initiate the dialogue that would make the much desired peace possible.

The immediate acceptance by the guerrilla leaders, the propaganda that began from that moment, in addition to other very singular details, were aspects that did not escape the keen and observant spirit of many Salvadorans, arousing the suspicion that the matter was not as simple nor as spontaneous as it seemed.

We reiterate once more that in El Salvador there is an undeniable general concensus on the desire to achieve peace. Where discrepancies can be seen is in matters pertaining to the means, procedures, or conditions to achieve this final goal. As part of a sector of the Salvadoran people, and in accordance with its own principles, ANEP expressed its trust in a frank, honest, and well-intentioned dialogue that would lead the different sides to adopt or assume essential positions, thus initiating a real and authentic pacification process.

Within this basic attitude, ANEP has not failed to be perfectly aware of the dangers and pitfalls of this type of talks. ANEP knows that the topics that will be discussed in the dialogue have aspects that are essentially political, which each party, and even foreign political forces, would like to take advantage of for their own and exclusive benefit. In short, it would take a long time to list the possible negative effects that could result from this game of political chess.

According to reports, the date of the second meeting between the government and the subversives' political and guerrilla branches is approaching. The site of the meeting has not yet been revealed. What is eminently curious is that after the first meeting in La Palma, the subversives have intensified their actions of death and destruction. Does this imply even the slightest gesture of goodwill aimed at paving the way to peace?

The boasting and threats of the subversive leaders, the arms buildup and the warmongering attitude of the Nicaraguan Sandinist leaders, the unending resources of the Salvadoran terrorists, and the perspectives regarding the intensification of the destabilizing actions in Central America, force us to reorient our thoughts and our attitudes with regard to our illusory hopes in the current peace talks.

Evaluating the present situation, the terrorist groups are the only ones who will benefit because they have been given breathing space in a situation of military confrontation, which at this time is obviously favorable to the Armed Forces.

ANEP makes a strong and patriotic warning, so that the Salvadoran people will not be victims, once more, of a cruel deception that would frustrate, hurt, and scorn one of their fondest hopes, which is the achievement of peace with dignity and liberty.

[Signed] ANEP, responsible for the communique

ARMED FORCES REPEL REBEL ADVANCE ON SUCHITOTO

PA212240 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 21 Nov 84 pp 2, 27

[Text] A large subversive column advancing to take up positions on the periphery of the city of Suchitoto was repelled yesterday. According to Armed Forces spokesmen, military troops repelled the extremists early in the morning.

The rebels were attempting to enter the towns of La Cruz and El Calvario, the reports state. Upon being discovered by Army checkpoints, they were repelled with gunfire until they retreated to the foot of Guazapa Hill. Immediately after this, two helicopters and an A-37 airplane of the Salvadoran Air Force carried out reconnaissance flights over neighboring areas. The terrorists opened fire on the helicopters and the airplane, which resulted in a brief bombing of the extremist positions.

Meanwhile, patrols from the 1st Infantry Brigade proceeded to search sectors near El Guayabal, Guazapa, Aguilares, and El Paisnal, in order to repel subversive groups present in those areas. A week ago terrorist groups failed in an attempt to occupy the town of Suchitoto. Their five previous attempts to do this had also failed, which has been the case ever since violence worsened in our country, authorities of this town in Cuscatlan Department have explained. Meanwhile, military forces also patrolled the highway between Suchitoto and San Martin in order to control any movement by the subversive groups, according to the same spokesmen. During the clashes in the vicinity of Suchitoto and at the foot of Guazapa Hill yesterday, no casualties were reported among the Army ranks nor among the extremist ranks.

FARN GUERRILLAS SURRENDERING TO ARMY IN MORAZAN

PA250427 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 23 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] At least 1,000 guerrillas of the Armed Forces of National Resistance, FARN, have surrendered with their weapons to military detachments in Morazan Department since the "Torola IV" operation was implemented. The Army has continued intensifying this operation in the northern zone of the department. According to the reports from Morazan, the 1,000 guerrillas have abandoned the extremist forces because they are tired of going hungry, being punished, and suffering hardships.

Another report says that at least 5,000 soldiers are participating in the "Torola IV" operation, which is being carried out to try to put an end to the guerrilla's activities in Morazan Department. So far, the operation has been successful in locating and destroying the guerrillas camps. The Army has also seized large quantities of arms, ammunition, military supplies, and subversive propaganda.

Since the "Torola IV" operation began on 4 October, some 1,000 rebels of the FARN have surrendered, it was reported from Morazan.

FMLN EXHORTS CHURCH TO BE UNBIASED MEDIATOR

PA270240 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Editorial: "The Church and Peace"]

[Text] The achievement of peace is definitely our national goal; 5 years of war have already claimed more than 50,000 victims and the dimensions achieved by the conflict involve practically all the sectors of the Salvadoran society. The FMLN, leading the people and their demand for the necessary achievement of a durable peace, has proposed and encouraged with all seriousness the start of a dialogue between the parties in conflict. From every viewpoint it is understandable that the good offices of an intermediary between the parties was necessary to holding the dialogue.

Although the Salvadoran church does not meet the best requirements to fulfill this important and delicate mission, the FMLN accepted the participation of the church as an intermediary to show our political maturity and total conviction that the important thing is not the quality of the intermediary, but our full willingness to hold a dialogue to achieve peace.

Thus, we accepted the participation of the church, which has publicly appointed several of its members to government posts -- such as Msgr Revelo, who was appointed to the questionable Peace Commission; Msgr Freddy Delgado, who was appointed to the government's questionable Human Rights Commission; Msgr Eduardo Alvarez, with the rank of colonel, who is fully biased toward the Armed Forces; or figures such as Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, a declared opponent of the masses represented by the FMLN.

Nevertheless, on 15 October 1984 talks began in La Palma, Chalatenango, between the government and the Armed Forces, with the church acting as intermediary. It must be asked today whether the church, as intermediary in the talks between the sides in conflict, is effectively playing the role it has been assigned or whether it can effectively play this role in the future? We have delegated this delicate role to the church and it must conscientiously act within the dimensions of the conflict and fulfill its important role as intermediary. If the church does not act correctly, it will err by adopting a biased position, favoring one of the two parties, perhaps in the belief that this will help solve the conflict, although not in a just way.

We have reasons to believe that this is happening. The church must become aware that the war which we are withstanding, and its deadly consequences, is not child's play. The church must remember that the lives of many Salvadorans depend on La Palma and the talks for the achievement of a just peace, and the church cannot act in a biased way or try to favor its friends because this would disqualify it as a responsible intermediary. We are trying to achieve a real peace; we are not trying to simply obtain pardons or settle scores.

We are participating in a dialogue and a debate to achieve a real peace that eliminates once and for all the current antipopular, antidemocratic, and warmongering policies which have prevailed in our country for over half a century. We have withstood a regime of exploitation and violation of the most elemental human rights, and Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero's murder is an eloquent example of this.

It must be understood that we are withstanding a conflict between developed forces, a social conflict of great dimensions between completely different classes. We have withstood a complicated social conflict which has cost more than 50,000 lives, high levels of unemployment and malnutrition, unhealthy conditions, miserly salaries, repression, and other evils which provoked a war. It must be understood that it is not a matter of momentarily stopping the conflict but of eliminating its causes once and for all, and establishing a just peace. This is an important situation and the church has been assigned an important role. It would be sad and deplorable if the church were not able to assume or carry out this role in a serious way. It would be sad if the church were not able to play this historical role of intermediary in the dialogue and became a simple pawn of another propagandistic maneuver by Duarte's government, because this will not contribute to solving the conflict.

Finally, we issue a call for all to review the following undeniable facts: The FMLN has already defeated 5 governments, at least 10 political-military plans, and 2 defense ministers, and $2 billion have not been enough to defeat us. We have also defeated 3 electoral farces and inflicted approximately 18,000 casualties on the Armed Forces. All this confirms the dimensions and capacity of our forces. It would be sad if the church, instead of fulfilling its historical role, were to be added to the lengthy list of those who have been defeated by the people who fight without respite to achieve peace. The church must never forget that, with or without it, the struggle for peace has become part of our nation's social efforts and this will determine what role is to be played by the people and organizations.

Let us hope that those who have been assigned to play the role of serious and unbiased intermediaries will carry out their role with wisdom, so that no more blood of these heroic and self-sacrificed Salvadoran people is shed.

We issue a call to all of our Christian brothers, all the church's members, to urge the church leaders to fulfill in a responsible and unbiased way their role as intermediaries in the talks between the FMLN and the Duarte government. We must achieve peace with justice; otherwise, we are establishing the bases for another even more devastating war.

FMLN TO 'PARALYZE' TRANSPORT IN EASTERN AREA

PA271430 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] We call the attention of our people, especially those in the national and international transport sectors: Within the next few days, the FMLN will again paralyze all transport services in the eastern part of the country. We urge residents in the east to adopt necessary measures because, we repeat, the transport services will be paralyzed. The paralyzation is directly aimed at sabotaging the transport of coffee, cotton, and sugarcane that is harvested during this time of the year. This is how we deal blows at the wealthy landholders, who are paying miserly wages to the cutters. This is how we sabotage the coffee, cotton, and sugarcane production, which provides foreign exchange used to wage war against the people. We urge the transport sector and drivers in general to be on the alert for the date of the next paralyzation of all transport activities in the eastern part of the country.

FMLN DESTROYS MAJOR COFFEE MILL IN SANTA ANA

PA251959 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Preliminary reports indicate that FMLN guerrilla units from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade on the Feliciano Ama Western Front, attacked the enemy positions at the Tazumal coffee mill, in the city of Chalchuapa, Santa Ana Department, dislodging the troops of the puppet Armed Forces. At 1030 on 23 November, the report states, units of the Arce Zablah Brigade of the FMLN attacked enemy positions, dislodging the puppet Army troops. Although we have not yet received an official bulletin, it has been reported that 4 members of the wrongly-named and criminal Atlacatl Battalion were killed in this action. Our fighters placed 24 explosive devices in all of the installations of the Tazumal coffee mill, totally destroying it. The mill belongs to the (Goldtree) family, one of the wealthiest and most exploitive families in the country. The Tazumal coffee mill in Chalchuapa, Santa Ana, the most important mill in El Salvador, is one of the most modern and well-equipped in Central America. The mill brought in millions of dollars annually for the dictatorship's war economy, used to maintain genocidal battalions such as the wrongly-named Atlacatl. Early reports calculate losses at 75 million colones and the regime and this [word indistinct] exploitive (Goldtree) family.

HONDURAS

SUAZO VISITS PALMEROLA, HAILS U.S. FRIENDSHIP

PA270344 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] On Saturday, the U.S. Armed Forces at Palmerola Air Base invited President Roberto Suazo Cordova to tour the base and attend a dinner and party in his honor. The high-ranking military men -- Colonel Charles Pearcy, commander of U.S. Armed Forces in Honduras, the medical chief of the U.S. Southern Command and President Suazo's personal physician, the director of the 47th Hospital at Fort Sill, as well as high-ranking officers of the U.S. Navy and Air Force -- received the president with great respect upon his arrival at the U.S. headquarters at Palmerola.

Col Pearcy said on behalf of all U.S. Air and Navy forces: We have a common objective, Mister President, and it is the same objective. Here is what he said through Voz de Honduras radio:

[Begin recording] We have the same, common objective, and hope to be successful in the future. Our Army, Air Force, and Navy are greatly honored at having you visit us again here in Palmerola. [end recording]

President Suazo answered by emphasizing that there must be great unity at this moment in Honduras and Central American and, for that reason, the Honduran and U.S. Governments and people must bolster unity every minute. Here are his remarks:

[Begin recording] (?Please express) to the other officers and soldiers under your command my great fondness and affection for each and every one. I reiterate our permanent friendship to the United States Government and people who, on 6 November, reelected my great friend, President Ronald Reagan, to a new term in office. I hope that the Honduran and U.S. Governments and people will always be united, particularly during this time of crisis in Central America, in order to preserve democracy in Honduras and the other countries that believe in democracy. A very cordial and affectionate greeting to General Gorman, who is also my personal friend. [end recording]

GONZALEZ, ARRIAGA ON U.S. MILITARY AGREEMENT

PA270415 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Interview with Colonel Efrain Gonzalez, chief of the Army Joint Staff, and Ubodoro Arriaga, secretary of the Presidential Office, by unidentified reporter on 26 November; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Gonzalez] The Honduran delegation will meet on Wednesday 28 November with a U.S. Government delegation in Washington to discuss the revision of the military agreement between the two countries.

[Reporter] Opposition groups, such as the recently organized Committee for the Defense of Peace, say that the military agreement is a threat to peace in the region. What do you have to say about this, Colonel?

[Gonzalez] The Honduran people must learn to interpret what some groups are trying to make the people believe. We all know that our country has always been attacked by others and that it is our duty to repel these attacks on our security and tranquillity.

[Reporter] These sectors also have said that the agreement will only provide the Honduran Army with more arms. What do you have to say about this?

[Gonzalez] There is a purpose in obtaining arms. In our case, everyone knows that we are not the aggressors and that whatever arms we try to get are for our defense. However, we are not trying to obtain weapons; what we are trying to obtain is the means to give our country and our people more security. This is not possible just by having a lot of weapons. This is possible by training our men. This in itself is more important than having plenty of weapons. For us, it is more important to train and improve our personnel. We want to have a professional and efficient Army.

[Reporter] Would you say then that what you are seeking through the revision of the military agreement is to make of the Armed Forces a professional institution?

[Gonzalez] We want to increase the defense capability of our Armed Forces.

[Reporter] Can we discard our fears about the military agreement increasing the tension in Central America?

[Gonzalez] Who are the ones making such comments? There are many persons who use the word peace as a political weapon to favor the enemies of our country. We have no intention of promoting a war in Central America. The president of the Republic has said it many times. So has the Armed Forces commander in chief, the Armed Forces through its communications media, and now I am repeating it here. We have no plans to promote an arms race in Central America, I want to tell you something the Honduran people should know, Honduras has the smallest military force in men and equipment in Central America. Our forces are one-sixth the size of the Nicaraguan forces and half the size of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan forces. I am not including Costa Rica because it does not have an army. Being the smallest military force in the region, we certainly would not be promoting an arms race.

[Reporter] According to what I have been told, the new military agreement will provide the United States with the facilities to install a permanent military base in our territory. What about this, Colonel?

[Gonzalez] I wish the Honduran people and politicians would take the time to think about this. I am not saying that there will not be a U.S. military base in Honduras. It is possible, but it will depend on a series of factors that must be carefully considered. The country's interests must be considered, as well as the country's security. The military agreement has to be based on mutual understanding and respect for our laws and international legal instruments. All of these things must be considered. There is a possibility of having a permanent U.S. military base in Honduras. What we will never have here is a Soviet or Marxist military base.

[Reporter] Ubodoro Arriaga, as secretary of the Presidential Office, what is your opinion of the military agreement? Is it a threat to peace in the region?

[Arriaga] The Honduran people can rest assured that our objective is to improve the conditions of our relations with the United States and to make our military and economic relations with the United States more compatible. The military agreement is in no way a threat to our sovereignty.

[Reporter] Was it Honduras that asked for the revision of the agreement?

[Arriaga] Yes, Honduras asked the United States for a revision. This is our first high-level meeting. We hope to reach an agreement that is more just and in keeping with the economic and political situation in Central America.

[Reporter] Then, would you say that we must pay any attention to those sectors demanding that the agreement by discarded?

[Arriaga] What we are seeking through the negotiations is to improve our economy so that we can continue to enjoy the tranquillity we have and keep promoting the democratization process that is taking place in Central America. El Salvador and Nicaragua have held elections. The trend thoughout Central America is to have democratically elected governments. This is what we are trying for, not to promote a war in Central America and the Caribbean. Everything said so far against the agreement is nothing but speculation. We trust that the negotiations will be beneficial to the Honduran people.

PINU PARTY LEADER PROMOTES POLITICAL ALLIANCE

PA221942 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 21 Nov 84 p 4

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa -- The formation of a great electoral alliance with the participation of all the political forces which are not part of the traditional parties is the proposal made by Enrique Aguilar Paz, presidential candidate of the Innovation and Unity Party, PINU.

In an interview with TIEMPO, the PINU candidate commented on the latest political developments and the outlook of the electoral process after analyzing the circumstances that prevail in the country's political arena.

Asked if the PINU would abstain from participating in the upcoming elections due to a marked deterioration in the electoral process, Aguilar Paz said that the abstention of any political party "would mean leaving the path free for the ruling minorities, the two traditional parties."

Aguilar Paz said that the wisest thing to do, from the political viewpoint and if there is a true patriotic feeling and a deep concern for the country's future, would be to organize a great electoral alliance. "An electoral alliance with a government platform drafted by the various groups which make up movements within the traditional political parties. These movements are minorities if they remain apart; however, if they join forces they could become a majority and a decisionmaking factor," Aguilar Paz added.

He also said he thinks it is important, at these moments, for all these groups to discuss national problems and join the struggle instead of taking a negative attitude, which is that of nonparticipation. They should all back a firm government platform that truly serves to rescue the country from the sad situation it is in right now, he remarked.

The PINU leader confirmed that his party has begun informal contacts with certain political forces to discuss this possible political alliance.

"An agreement may be reached in the first quarter of 1985," he said. "So far, we have found that there is agreement in the ideas and intentions of important leaders of these groups, and we feel that the cause of Honduras is not lost," he noted.

PINU offers a political opening in the face of the internal situation the traditional parties are experiencing. Aguilar Paz said that the intentional division that has become evident in these political groups is worrisome.

It is evident, he said, that the National and Liberal Parties are going through their worst crises. Personally, I hope they can overcome them, because if there is something important to building a democracy it is the existence of free political and social organizations. He stated: "We have criticized harshly certain government actions because they have limited the democratic participation of important groups within the country's political process." Aguilar Paz added that, for this reason, his party invited other political groups to unite and rescue Honduras in view of the autocratic situation it is facing, describing it as a pseudodemocracy. He said that the worst thing for a democracy is to have that which resembles it but which isn't truly a democracy. "I think we are pretending that we have a democracy, but we really don't have one," he indicated.

Aguilar Paz said that the government is responsible for the country's present situation because it is authoritarian in internal political matters, servile in international affairs, and obliging and negligent in economic and administrative matters. I don't think it has been a government that has truly acted according to liberal principles. It has had fascist attitudes and has created an antidemocratic situation that is leading the country to a very dangerous situation if we recall our geopolitical surroundings, he said.

REBEL GROUPS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ON AREA CONFLICT

PA232210 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1308 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Managua, 23 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- In Managua three Honduran rebel groups have charged that "U.S. imperialism is trying to provoke a border incident" between Honduras and Nicaragua "in order to start an internal war in Central America."

This charge was made in a joint communique delivered to ACAN-EFE in this capital and signed by the outlawed Cinchonero People's Liberation Movement, (MPL-Cinchonero), the Communist Party of Honduras (PCH) and the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers of Honduras (PRTC-H).

The three groups stated that the United States would take advantage of an eventual clash between Honduras and Nicaragua "to enter as a presumed 'ally' on the Honduran side in order to justify its presence in the area." The communique added: "In such a war, the 'gringos' will provide the dollars and enormous logistics support, and our people will provide the dead."

The MPL-Cinchonero group occupied the Chamber of Commerce in San Pedro Sula (Honduras) in 1982 and held top Honduran Government officials and representatives of Honduran private enterprise as hostages for several hours.

The PCH is a nonarmed political group, currently underground.

The PRTC-H was founded in Managua in 1982 by Marco Virgilio Carias, then vice rector of the University of Honduras. It has its own armed branch, the People's Armed Forces (FAP).

The three Honduran groups charged that the United States "claims the right to abuse our sovereignty and occupy our territory, to change and disregard Costa Rica's proclaimed neutrality, and to continue giving massive military and economic aid to the regime of Jose Napoleon Duarte (President of El Salvador)."

The three oganizations opposed to the Tegucigalpa government have called on the Honduran people to "mobilize and reject a policy that ignores our sovereignty and intends to involve us in a war of aggression." They also ask "the officers and enlisted members of the Honduran Armed Forces to reject the sad role intended to be assigned to them as cannon fodder in an undignified and dirty war against a brother nation."

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL COURT DECISION

PA261912 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1745 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Statement by Foreign Affairs Minister Miguel D'Escoto at the Foreign Ministry -- live]

[Text] It is a day of victory for the cause of peace. It is a day of hope for humankind. The International Court of Justice, the world's highest tribunal, has decided that it is competent to try the Nicaraguan suit against the United States. It is a suit that seeks to put an end to the illegal covert war which the Reagan administration has been waging against us for more than 3 years in an effort to overthrow our government.

Nicaragua has asked for and, after today's decision by the court, will obtain a thorough examination of the facts in line with the international judicial procedure.

We trust that the court will determine that the military and paramilitary activities of the U.S. Government against Nicaragua are threats of force and are open violations of international law, the UN Charter, and the OAS Charter.

Today's victory is not only a victory for Nicaragua, it is a victory for justice and peace. When Nicaragua presented this suit for the first time in April, we said that we were taking this step not only to defend our sovereignty, territorial integrity, and self-determination but to defend the preservation of international law without which there can be no peace. To put international law aside in international relations is tantamount to sentencing humankind to a future of suffering, death, and destruction.

Today, the International Court of Justice has taken a historic step in the defense of international law and, therefore, in support of peace.

The court has said that its doors are open to a small and impoverished nation attacked by the most powerful and rich country in the world. The court has said that all nations, big and small, are equal before its eyes. They are all equal before the law. The court has stressed that the respect for international law is necessary to achieve and preserve peace in the world. It has accepted the role it received from the UN Charter: To be an instrument to achieve peace through the interpretation and application of international law.

Today, the court determined by 16 votes in favor and none against [as heard] that this tribunal is a competent forum to try the case of the illegal policy which the United States is using against Nicaragua. For this reason, the United States must present to this court its arguments and evidence to justify its aggressive and interventionist policy against a sovereign state.

The only way to achieve and maintain peace in Central America is for all nations in the region to abide by the international law. Nicaragua reaffirmed this commitment when it presented this suit and subjected itself to the International Court of Justice. We promised to honor and obey any decision made by the court. We reiterate this commitment today. Nicaragua will abide by what this court orders.

Now, in the face of the court's ruling, the United States must make a historic decision and the entire world is waiting. The United States must decide whether it is in favor or against international law. If the United States refuses to continue to participate in the court, if it withdraws from it or turns its back on it, as it has threatened, it will show the U.S. rejection of international alw, its obsession to continue its criminal policy against Nicaragua outside of international law, and its return to the era of barbarism when force was law. Such an action by the world's top military power would be an irreparable blow to international juridical order, and thus, would be the most serious threat to peace and security in the world.

International law, with its centuries of development, would be then reduced to mere words, without content or importance. We hope that wisdom will prevail and that the United States will join Nicaragua in the search for a complete and open review of the incidents in accordance with the juridicial procedure established in the UN Charter.

We hope that the United States, just like Nicaragua, will honor its commitment to accept and respect the court's ruling regardless of its nature. All the countries of the world, including the United States and Nicaragua, have a vital interest in promoting and respecting the International Court of Justice and the International law it represents.

It involves accepting the risk of losing a case or of being sentenced when the court feels that there is justification. There would not be any international law or any justice if each country demanded a favorable ruling as a condition of participation.

Although Nicaragua trusts that it will win this case, we are willing to accept the decision of the court. We hope for the sake of peace and humankind, that the United States will have the same willingness to respect its international commitments.

D'Escoto Expresses Opinion

PA280207 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Nov 84 p 5

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman said yesterday that "Nicaragua has accused the United States of an aggressive terrorist buildup against a nation that wishes to coexist and live at peace with the international community."

D'Escoto said that the International Court of Justice, ICJ, ruling at The Hague was based on the conclusions derived from a round -- the second one of an established three -- of talks that precede an international public hearing to discuss the "crimes against humanity" perpetrated against Nicaragua.

The leader of the Nicaraguan diplomacy said that the first round of talks at the ICJ was held to ascertain if the court would decide to order "internal protection measures," which Nicaragua had requested prior to the final ruling. He asserted that, despite this measure, the policy of "official hostility, aggression, murders, and violation of our air space, territory, and jurisdictional waters is still being carried out by the United States."

He said: It is precisely for this reason that we requested "the internal protection measures" and the ICJ ordered that these measures be carried out. Nevertheless, the United States had failed to abide by these orders because it is continuing its wave of aggressions against Nicaragua.

D'Escoto pointed out that the second round of talks deals with the ICJ's competence to try the suit presented by Nicaragua against the United States.

It may be recalled, The Nicaraguan foreign minister said, that the United States has carried out an overall diplomatic lobbying operation to undermine and boycott the Nicaraguan suit against the United States. The United States has argued that the ICJ could not accept the Nicaraguan demand because the United States had sent a letter to the ICJ one day before the demand was presented, saying that it would withdraw from the ICJ's jurisdiction for 2 years, mainly regarding anything which might link that nation with the Central American region.

He added: In addition, the United States has wrongly argued that Nicaragua had not accepted the ICJ's jurisdiction and, therefore, the Nicaraguan demand could not be accepted. The United States' efforts to undermine our suit went as far as a ridiculous argument that the suit was illegal because "it represented an obstacle to the Contadora Group's efforts."

The United States tried so many maneuvers that it even said that the appropriate place to present the Nicaraguan suit was the UN Security Council, Father D'Escoto Brockman said.

The third phase of this international suit is based on the summary of documents which prove the open violation of our territory, murders, land, air, and sea espionage, economic boycott, mining of ports, and other actions.

The foreign minister added that this phase is known in international law as "the preparation of the accusing country's report." The United States will also present its "rebuttal." Once this phase is concluded, the international judicial debate will start and the court will issue a ruling on the suit.

In other words, he said, this process, if carried out according to international law norms, is comprised of three phases. The first two phases have already concluded, and they proved favorable for Nicaragua. "We hope that the third phase will represent a victory for peace, justice, and our homeland," he said.

When asked by BARRICADA if, after the ICJ ruling, the United States would sign the Contadora Group's revised document, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said it is expected that one of the consequences of this ruling will reassert the "internal protection measures" which Nicaragua had requested some months ago.

"We hope that the United States will at least give up its current policy, which violates the most elemental norms of international law, and consequently accept, at least, to stop boycotting the possibility of signing the Contadora Group's Document," he said.

Referring to the document, he said that it mainly includes the principles of self-determination, nonintervention, and nonuse of force or threat of force in relations between sovereign states. "This policy of boycotting the Contadora Group's Document is further proof that the United States rejects international law norms, and the United States has always said that it is the law because of its strength." The United States' attitude, he said, represents the most "grave and serious threat against international peace and security."

Ambassador to UN Discusses ICJ

PA261727 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1543 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Telephone interview with Permanent Representative at the United Nations Javier Chamorro Mora by unidentified reporter -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] Good morning, Companero Javier Chamorro Mora. We would like to know your opinion about the information you have on events at The Hague, where a few hours ago, according to reports, the United States suffered a defeat when The Hague International Court of Justice [ICJ] declared itself competent to make judgments on Managua's charge of military and paramilitary activities taking place in Nicaraguan territory which have been attributed to the North Americans.

[Chamorro Mora] Thank You, companero. This is definitely a moment of joy for the Nicaraguan people because this event proves how just the position held, and the charges filed by our revolutionary government are, not only from a political point of view but also from a legal point of view.

It is important that our people realize that the United States, with its aggressive actions aimed at destabilizing our government, is violating the most elementary principles of international law.

The fact that the court has declared itself competent to analyze in detail the essence of the Nicaraguan charge, represents a victory for our government and our revolution.

Everybody knows about the many schemes and the many actions that the United States has carried out to prevent this ruling by the ICJ.

This event brings to mind the importance of the preventive measures decided on by the ICJ on 10 May when it called on the United States to stop all kinds of aggression and to open the doors for political solutions and to allow Nicaragua to exercise its right to self-determination.

I believe, I repeat, that our people must be very happy with this ruling. We are sure that just as the ICJ has once again ruled that it is empowered to judge the charges of aggression filed by Nicaragua, once the court is in possession of the necessary elements to pass judgment -- after we present a comprehensive report and clarify whatever has to be explained, and after the United States has presented its arguments trying to justify actions that have no justification -- the court will again be able to determine once again that Nicaragua has the right to be a free, sovereign, and independent nation, which is what our government and our revolution want.

[Reporter] Companero Javier Chamorro Mora, how can we interpret the fact that of the 16 members of the ICJ only 1 of them voted against the ICJ ruling?

[Chamorro Mora] This should not surprise us. Our people should not be surprised. This is exactly the same thing that happened when the ICJ issued provisional measures in May of this year. That is, the U.S. line and arguments are aimed at distorting the situation of aggression against us. The United States is using every means, every human, economic, and military resource at its disposal to produce views favorable to the criminal actions it is carrying out against us. We must view the position of the U.S. judge on the ICJ as using a U.S. human resource. He has adopted a political position rather than a legal position, a position espoused by a terrorist administration whose goal is to overthrow our revolutionary government.

[Reporter] Companero Ambassador, we want to thank you for the time you have given our people. We also want to ask you if the country-members of the United Nations are expected to meet on the charges filed by Nicaragua and on the serious situation we are going through because of U.S. Government threats of a direct aggression.

[Chamorro Mora] The latest activities carried out by our government at the United Nations took place 2 weeks ago at a Security Council meeting when Nicaragua was able to significantly point out the seriousness of the situation. As a result of this action, several governments, including the Government of Spain, and other governments, and the prime minister of India, stated their concern over the situation of war and violation of our airspace and territorial waters.

Last week, the Nonaligned Movement held a meeting at which we again denounced this situation. The movement issued a communique reiterating the decisions adopted by the chiefs of states of the Nonaligned Movement at last year's New Delhi summit meeting and at the recent ministers meeting, in October, in New York. The tension being produced by violations of our airspace and the increase of aggressive acts were pointed out. We at this moment have no plan for any particular action. This, of course, depends on events and on the aggression. If we were the ones controlling the elements of tension, there would be no need for convoking the Security Council, the General Assembly, or the Nonaligned Movement because we want to live in peace in order to have social development. But, unfortunately we are facing a warmongering administration that wants to overthrow our government and gives aggressive signals that we have to denounce. We, then, have to adopt necessary political and military measures.

[Reporter] Thank you, Companero Ambassador. You have listened to Nicaragua's ambassador to the United Nations, Companero Javier Chamorro Mora, speaking from the United Nations.

AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

FL261520 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2130 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Nicaraguan Ambassador to Mexico Edmundo Jarquin today spoke in favor of greater international political and economic solidarity with his people and with Central America in order to stop U.S. boycotts and aggression. The diplomat made those statements at the Mexico City airport, where he received Reynaldo Antonio Tefel Velez, director of the Nicaraguan Social Security and Welfare Institute, who will participate in the Latin American and Caribbean social security meeting, which will open Monday in Queretaro.

Jarquin said his government's current objectives were to achieve peace in Central America and to renegotiate the foreign debt because the war imposed by the Reagan administration has caused Nicaraguans to make a great financial outlay despite the productive effort being made in Nicaragua. For this reason, continued the ambassador, Nicaragua is experiencing an alarming financial situation, which must be viewed politically because no country which is at war can solvently meet its international financial obligations. He added that if Nicaragua is unable to obtain political understanding from its creditors and to renegotiate its foreign debt, it will not be able to meet its principal objectives such as settling all its international financial obligations.

Questioned about the situation of the Nicaraguan people, Jarquin said the country is still under a state of emergency because the United States has given no indication of changing its policy. He said that as long as President Ronald Reagan does not allow Nicaragua to seek a lasting peace, the Sandinist junta will be prevented from solving the basic structural economic and social problems that impede the country's development.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AID URGED

FL232024 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1642 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 23 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Anselmo Sule, vice president of the Socialist International and leader of the Chilean Radical Party, has said here that the U.S. economic blockade against Nicaragua has caused the severe weakening of the domestic economy of that Central American nation. He made this statement upon arrival in Mexico City from Managua, where, together with officials of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, he studied the difficult situation of the Nicaraguan people, which now includes spreading hunger.

He stressed that at this time a U.S. invasion is not the main problem of Daniel Ortega's government but rather the beginning of economic recovery, now that Nicaragua's 1985 foreign debt is expected to reach $1.238 billion because the $400 million in exports planned for that year cannot cover the deficit.

For this reason, he will request the immediate intervention of the Socialist International and other multiparty organizations to save the Nicaraguan nation from an economic situation that would be harmful for the social stability of this nation, Anselmo Sule added. To this end, he explained, he will send a letter to Willy Brandt, the president of the Socialist International, requesting precise instructions and the formation of an emergency economic committee to avoid the worsening of the problems of the Nicaraguan nation.

He said later that during his short stay of barely 36 hours in Nicaragua he was able to determine that Nicaragua had not bought or received Soviet-built airplanes because the basic concern of the Sandinist junta is now the solution of the economic problems of Nicaragua, notwithstanding the war situation they are now going through.

JARQUIN DEPLORES U.S. ATTITUDE AT MANZANILLO TALKS

PA271510 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Nov 84 p 5

[Text] Mexico City (ANN) -- Nicaraguan Ambassador to Mexico Edmundo Jarquin has said that his country deplores the attitude assumed by the United States during the talks in Manzanillo.

Regarding the eighth round of talks between the two countries held this week, Jarquin said that if the negotiations continue to lag "it could lead to an armed intervention in Nicaragua, which would result in an incalculable number of victims, and the United States would lose all of its international credibility."

Jarquin added that the Reagan administration pretends to support initiatives for a peaceful solution, while simultaneously it increases its military actions and its economic and diplomatic harrassment in the area.

Jarquin did not rule out the possibility of an "honorable agreement" between the two countries based on respect for law, but added that counterrevolutionary groups might carry out sabotage actions beyond the Nicaraguan borders in order to blame the Sandinist People's Army. This would give the United States the excuse it is waiting for to carry out an invasion.

Fernando Carmona, president of the Hands Off Nicaragua Committee [Comite Manos Fuera de Nicaragua], said that Reagan's reelection marks a new phase in Nicaragua's history, making it necessary to display more solidarity with the Sandinist people.

EDUCATION MINISTER: CUBA TO STOP SENDING TEACHERS

FL281130 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Cuba has decided to stop sending teachers to Nicaragua. According to Nicaragua's Education Minister Fernando Cardenal, Cuba came to this decision under international pressure.

One thousand Cuban teachers are in Nicaragua this year to help educate peasants in the countryside. They will be replaced next year by Nicaraguan teachers.

The Nicaraguan Government says its military forces will still be receiving training from Cuban military advisers.

ANNIVERSARY OF COOPERATION WITH CUBA MARKED

PA270445 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The fifth anniversary of Cuban-Nicaraguan cooperation in the field of higher scientific and technical education has been marked with a great feeling of solidarity. Cuban Higher Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret has emphasized the strong friendship that has developed between the two countries over these past 5 years of cooperation. Nathan Sevilla, secretary general of National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers has given diplomas of recognition to Cuban teachers participating in this great mission.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

PA262217 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Algiers -- Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca arrived in Algiers yesterday with a message from Nicaraguan President-elect Commander Daniel Ortega to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. Martinez Cuenca, who was received at the airport by Algerian Commerce Minister Abdelaziz Khellef, said that Nicaragua needs the aid of the international community, now more than ever. He added that his country is facing the threat of intervention from the Reagan administration, which has not understood Nicaragua's desire for peace and the determination of our people to defend their freedom at any cost.

EPS TANKS WITHDRAW FROM MANAGUA AFTER 15 DAYS

PA271855 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1639 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Managua, 27 Nov (DPA) -- At dawn today dozens of Sandinist People's Army (EPS) tanks, which formed a "steel trench" around Managua for 15 days after the Defense Ministry decreed a "state of alert" in view of a possible U.S. military invasion, returned to their bases. The Defense Ministry has not yet issued a report regarding this mobilization.

The Soviet-made T-55 vehicles and the powerful noise from their engines disrupted the sleep of the 800,000 residents of Nicaragua's capital. The residents "coexisted" with the artillery equipment during one of most tense periods experienced by Managua residents since the toppling of the Somozist dictatorship in 1979.

At least 100 tanks were located at strategic points in the city because the Nicaraguan Government believed that Managua would be the most probable target of a military invasion. Residents noticed the vigilance of the tanks for 2 weeks. Many of them welcomed the tanks in view of the feeling of "protection" afforded by their presence.

The withdrawal of the tanks coincides with the presentation of credentials by the Nicaraguan ambassador in Washington, Carlos Tunnerman, to President Ronald Reagan, and also with the beginning of the fourth round of the "national dialogue" in Managua involving a total of 33 political, social, religious, and economic organizations that make up a "common front against aggression."

The tanks were actually withdrawn when U.S. SR-71 spy planes, which were nicknamed blackbirds by the Nicaraguans, stopped overflying Nicaragua. At the same time, the loud noise made by those planes as they plunged downward breaking the sound barrier ceased to be heard in the vicinity of Managua.

The withdrawal of tanks also coincides with the decision of the International Court of Justice, which is the top UN legal organization headquartered at The Hague, to proclaim its jurisdiction over the Nicaraguan protest against the United States stemming from paramilitary and military aggressions against Nicaragua as specified by the Nicaraguan charge. Nicaragua described the decision of the International Court of Justice at The Hague as a political victory and "a hope for peace."

With the deployment of the tanks, 20,000 students had been mobilized for the defense of Managua. The youth received the required training during the past 2 weeks.

REPORTAGE ON RESUMPTION OF NATIONAL DIALOGUE

Opens 27 Nov

PA271447 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The national dialogue will continue today at 1400. The special commission appointed for this dialogue will present a report on the proposals reinstating this initiative. The national dialogue will take place in the same Foreign Ministry auditorium where more than 30 political, religious, labor, and economic groups have been meeting. The special commission, made up of leaders of five political parties, requested an extension last week to continue drafting today's final report. Today's meeting is considered a very important part of the effort of the country's social and political organizations to discuss Nicaragua's most pressing problems.

Participants Review Document

PA280124 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0033 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Report by Oscar Alvarez from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] At this time, leaders of political parties and social, professional, and church organizations are reviewing the report that the special commission of five political party leaders submitted to the plenary of the national dialogue.

The members of the national dialogue's special commission are: Eli Altamirano of the Communist Party of Nicaragua, Eduardo Coronado of the Independent Liberal Party, Deputy Commander Rafael Solis Cerna of the FSLN, Erick Ramirez of the Social Christian Party, and Luis Sanchez of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party. They have presented a report that enunciates the goals of the national dialogue's second phase which began this afternoon. They state that the national dialogue understands that the aggression against Nicaragua, which is reaching levels that drastically affect all Nicaraguans and that threaten peace and security in Central America, is the main obstacle to achieving peace, democracy, and prosperity in Nicaragua. Therefore, the national dialogue accepts the forceful condemnation of foreign aggression and counterrevolutionary violence as a primary responsibility and assumes the patriotic commitment to fulfill the urgent tasks of national defense. In another section of the document, the commission states that the dialogue should promote the active participation of affiliates and sympathizers in concrete tasks to support and protect the population in Nicaragua's war zones and assist in overall defense tasks. The social and political forces also state their full commitment to the civic struggle and the strengthening and intensification of that struggle as the peaceful, patriotic, and democratic way to resolve Nicaragua's crisis and the political problems that are being disputed.

This has been a report from the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, where representatives of more than 25 political, professional, and social organizations are meeting right now within the framework of the national dialogue.

PSC Accused of 'Disruption'

PA231955 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Texn] The representatives of the seven political parties who comprise the special commission to redefine the goals and topics of the national dialogue have yet to reach agreement, even though the fifth round of meetings of the national dialogue begins on Monday.

Although the commission has not revealed the content of its deliberations, the topics of the dialogue will presumably continue to be the military aggression and threats of intervention by the United States, Nicaragua's democratization process and development plans.

Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council and FSLN representative to the national dialogue, has said that the Social Christian Party is using every means to disrupt the dialogue and thus appear as a victim. Social Christians have proposed that that the topics discussed during the political parties' summit, including freedom of the press, of organization, of movement, and union freedom be included in the national dialogue.

CDN Seeks To Participate

PA232208 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Luis Rivas Leyva, president of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] has stated that this group will participate in the national dialogue when it takes a resolute path.

The commission that is redefining the dialogue formed a subcommission to advance more rapidly and also appointed two delegates to talk with the CDN. The CDN's participation is undeniably important for the national dialogue to achieve its goal to find solutions for the political crisis.

Erick Ramirez, leader of the Social Christian Party, noted that the commission has already found certain points of agreement on various aspects of the country's life. The commission in charge of reactivating the national dialogue already has documents on measures that will be adopted concerning national policy with regard to the emergency the country is experiencing in the military sector. The commission already has agreements on what democracy should be, as understood by the organizations participating in the national dialogue, and on other matters proposed by the Social Christian Party to redefine the dialogue so that positive results for the country's political future can be obtained from these talks.

The participation of all organizations involved in the dialogue through certain [words indistinct] to make it more operative and promote truly resolute positions.

Absence of Some Parties Noted

PA272205 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The participation of the Social Christian Party [PSC] in the national dialogue does not mean that it is representing the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] because there are disagreements in that political bloc, PSC leader Adan Fletes has stated. Fletes added that it is totally false that the PSC is assuming the positions of the Social Democratic Party [PSD] and the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] at the forum because it has its own views. He remarked that if the PSC interests were the same as theirs it would not be taking part in the dialogue.

The absence of the PSD, COSEP, and Constitutionalist Liberal Party from the second round of talks has been interpreted as a means to exert pressure and divert the talks toward their political line.

Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, FSLN delegate to the national dialogue, stressed that pressure and blackmail attempts by the sector of the so-called Coordinating Board have been noticeable in the dialogue.

Nunez said: Tomorrow, the national dialogue will have to discuss its objectives and goals once again because of the inflexible positions of groups which, through unpatriotic attitudes, are trying to turn the dialogue into a counterpart of the National Constituent Assembly elected during the general elections of 4 November.

SOCIALISTS' SANCHEZ CRITICIZES PLI'S GODOY

PA261645 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The stance assumed by Virgilio Godoy of the Independent Liberal Party, who said that the Nicaraguan situation should be solved by the leader of the USSR and the president of the United States, has been described as antipatriotic, antinational and of marked capitulation.

This was said by Domingo Sanchez, former presidential candidate of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, who lashed out at Godoy who, according to Sanchez, is tuned to the country's most reactionary sectors that try to include Nicaragua in an East-West confrontation. Sanchez added: We think that Godoy and his party have leaned so much to the right that they have practically agreed to a U.S. intervention in our nation.

Sanchez stressed that Nicaraguan problems should be solved by Nicaraguans who demonstrate political willingness to solve these problems, particularly that of U.S. imperialist aggression. This is up to Nicaraguans to confront and defeat. Godoy was described as extremely anticommunist and anti-Soviet in a stance that responds to the country's most reactionary and capitulating sectors.

PASTORA URGES PEASANTS TO CONTINUE FIGHTING

PA241339 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2230 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Speech by Democratic Revolutionary Alliance Commander Eden Pastora Gomez to peasants; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] You, better than anyone, know how difficult life is, how difficult war is. We are going to go back into our mountains to continue fighting. If we get rifles, we will fight with rifles; if we do not get rifles, we will fight with sticks [crowd shouts], we will fight with machetes [crowd shouts "yes"], we will fight with daggers [crowd shouts], we will fight however we can but we will continue the struggle until we are free. [crowd shouts] This is what makes the Nicaraguan people great.

Because of the greatness of the Nicaraguan people, those who have invaded us have either fled or been killed in Nicaragua. The same thing that happened to those invaders who came to our homeland on four occasions will happen to the Cubans and the Russians. They are already feeling this. We are defeating them.

You know, better than anyone, how the war is progressing. You were in Punta Gorda, Rio Escondido, Rama, Nueva Guinea, Atlanta, El Almedro, La Azucena, Rio Grande in Matagalpa, and Prinzapolka. We are now beginning to fight in Chontales and Boaco. And we are going to Matagalpa, we are going to Jinotega and someday, I do not know when, it will not be in 1 month, but it could be in 1 year, 2 years, or 3 years, but someday we will have Managua surrounded and someday the communists of the world will know who the Nicaraguan peasants are. On the day we occupy Managua, the [word indistinct], the residents of the capital city, and the communists, will be able to smell the bitter sweat of the peasant. On that day we shall be free and on that day we will make the biggest peasant revolution in the history of man. On that day the laws will be made by us, the peasants, for the peasants.

This is why we fight wearing rubber boots; this is why we fight wearing rags and feeling hungry. We want to make a government that will be worthy of us. We do not want slaves or masters; we do not want domestic servants and foreign masters. We are Sandinists, we are revolutionaries, we are the real Sandinists. Those in Managua are communists; those in Managua do not have a God and do not have mothers. We have a God, we have mothers, and we have a homeland that we love. That homeland is Nicaragua, and for this homeland we will give our blood if this should be necessary.

The democratic world, the timid world, does not want to give us rifles. They do not want to give us rifles because we are nationalists. There are democratic forces that block the aid we received from other countries of the world. But we do not care. We will continue to fight for another year and a half in the same way we have fought for the past year and a half.

Certain media distort the truth. They have said that you came here because you were running away from the war. They did not tell the truth, which is that you came looking for rifles to make war. You came looking for rifles to defend your women against the communists, to defend your orchards, your homes, to defend freedom, democracy, and the peace of all the peasants.

We are going back. We will go to the Costa Ricans and thank them for their good intentions in offering us refuge.

However, you came to look for a rifle and only asked the Costa Rican brothers to give you necessary time to work, to buy a pair of boots and some clothes, and then return to your [word indistinct]. This was not possible because of international laws, but we will thank the Costa Rican Government for its good intentions in offering refuge.

Let this be a message to the thousands of peasants fighting within Nicaragua against communism. We have to fight alone. Only Nicaraguan lives will be lost in our struggle to achieve freedom. This will be achieved in 2, 3, or 5 years of war. This determination, this mysticism, and this courage is only found in the patriots, the real men, those who love all the peasants, those who love all the Nicaraguan workers, those who love their people and want the best for them from revolutionary and Sandinist positions because we are real Sandinists and real revolutionaries.

We want a better life, different from the one we had during the days of Somoza and different from the one we have had with this criminal, despotic, murderous, and cruel government, the communist government. We are an armed people, we are an armed people, we are not an army; we are the rebelling peasants. We are not an army, we are Sandinist guerrillas, guerrillas of freedom. We are guerrilla commanders and we will continue with guerrilla warfare and we will continue to defeat them with sticks, machetes, daggers, rifles, or with guns, but the struggle will continue because Sandino lives in the hearts and minds of each of us, and our battle cry is free fatherland or kill.

ARTURO CRUZ ANNOUNCES CDN REORGANIZATION

PA271714 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Today, during a San Jose news conference, Dr Arturo Cruz officially announced that the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] will be reorganized and added that a series of consultation meetings will begin today to discuss future plans.

He also said that he will visit Managua next Saturday to do some negotiating and to participate in a meeting to choose new CDN members. Today the former presidential candidate said here that he still favors peace and that he does not approve of the use of arms as a solution to the political problems in Nicaragua.

After announcing the reorganization of the CDN and advocating dialogue in his country, Cruz answered Eden Pastora's recent assertion that Cruz' political power has come to an end by saying that he, Cruz, has never said he has such power. Cruz said: I don't dream of becoming president. I am only interested in peace for Nicaragua. Finally, Cruz said he does not believe the United States wants to invade Nicaragua.

FDN CLAIMS 100 SANDINISTS, CUBANS KILLED

PA210250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2324 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 20 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) reported here today that it killed 100 Sandinist soldiers in fighting over the past 3 days in northern Nicaragua.

According to the clandestine radio "15 September," four of the dead might be Cubans who are part of an internationalist brigade in Matagalpa. The radio reported that the Cubans were going to Rio Blanco in a state security stationwagon that was ambushed along with a Soviet IFS truck in which three Sandinist soldiers were killed.

According to the radio station, rebel commandos have surrounded the Dipina garrison in the Atlantic department of Zelaya near Waslala since 18 November. It was reported that one of the companies guarding the military installation tried to escape to look for help but was completely wiped out by the rebel fire and a Cuban was killed. According to the rebel war report, 25 of the members of the Dipina Company were wounded and may possibly die in the coming days due to a lack of medical attention and food, and the harsh conditions of the region.

Meanwhile, 36 Sandinist soldiers who were guarding the region of El Camalota in Jinotega were killed, "15 September" added. Also, in the fighting in Las Minas Vienas, the Sandinists sustained 18 dead when the FDN Andres Castro Column attacked them. The death of Luis Garcia, a Sandinist commander in the reserves who was commander of the garrison, was reported in the fighting in Las Minas Viejas.

In Siempre Viva and Vesubio in Zelaya the anti-Sandinist forces killed 25 Sandinists, including Mario Gaytan, a lieutenant in the reserves. The FDN claimed credit for the fighting on 15 November in which Juar Matus, correspondent for the Newspaper BARRICADA and Radio "Insurreccion," was killed. According to "15 September," the vehicle in which the correspondent was traveling was going to help a Sandinist column that had been attacked hours earlier and which sustained 45 dead.

FDN COMMANDERS COMMENTS ON U.S. AID, OPERATIONS

PA272219 San Jose RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO in Spanish 22-28 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) -- The chief armed movement fighting the FSLN "urgently" wants the U.S. Congress to approve, next January, a resumption of the economic aid it had received from the Reagan administration until July. Enrique Bermudez, commander in chief of FDN military operations, stated in an exclusive interview with RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO that his organization is waiting for Congress to take that action because that is the way to counter the FSLN's increasing arms buildup.

Bermudez also commented on the Managua regime's latest acquisitions of war equipment; the FDN's progress in northern Nicaragua; a possible U.S. invasion; and Arturo Cruz' recent statement that Nicaraguan President-elect Daniel Ortega should be given some leeway to govern.

Although the U.S. House of Representatives refused to continue the economic aid the CIA was sending the FDN on four occasions this year, Commander Bermudez is confident that the program can be continued. In fact, the FDN members, also called contras, have President Ronald Reagan's support. A few days following his reelection, Reagan reiterated that cooperation with the Nicaraguan rebels "was unquestionable."

On 10 November, Reagan again brought up this issue, which had been hotly debated during the U.S. electoral campaign. The president's intentions set the stage for a new clash with the Democrats, the main opponents of covert aid to the Sandinists.

According to Bermudez, a favorable decision in the U.S. Congress would help counter the FSLN's efforts to purchase more weapons in Europe. Bermudez added that the Managua regime is determined to obtain more helicopters, planes, and artillery. He added that in October the FSLN received reconnaissance vehicles, 17 armored personnel carriers, and 17 57-mm antiaircraft guns, which are used to attack planes flying at high altitudes. "This disproportionate arms buildup comes as a result of the FDN's pressure and offensives," Bermudez said.

Despite the urgent need for U.S. aid, Commander Bermudez, who is also known as 380, stated that "the progress of our struggle becomes clearer each day."

"Our commando groups are demonstrating more efficiency and more combat experience," Bermudez said, commenting on the latest military actions against the Difina Garrison in Matagalpa Department and against the Sandinist Peoples' Army [EPS] in Nicarao, as well as other ambushes in which the rebels have captured more weapons and ammunition.

Bermudez, 52, also talked about a new war front in Nicaragua in the western Department of Leon. In that area there are "two new independent task forces," "Cinco Pinos" and "Commander Rudy." He said that this has come about because "our presence was felt in Leon, as it was in a great number of sectors." By way of example, he mentioned the Esteli and Jinotega areas.

The rebel soldier feels that peasants have been joining his movement in growing numbers as the FDN fighters move into new places. "Thus, we can see that we have the support of the people," Bermudez added. According to him, each month some 2,000 Nicaraguans joint the FDN; he estimates that a total of 15,000 have joined so far.

On the Nicaraguan presidenttial and Constituent Assembly elections held on 4 November, Bermudez said that the country's internal situation countinues "deteriorating." "I think that after the electoral farce a dialogue is useless, since the Sandinists have shown that they have no intention of reaching an agreement; instead they want to gain time in order to remain in power," the top military commander said. He feels that the dialogue should be between the "FDN FALS (rifles) and the Sandinists' AK-47's."

Bermudez was questioned on the recent statement by Arturo Cruz, the unregistered candidate of the opposition Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN], to the effect that the U.S. Government should give Daniel Ortega some time. Cruz labeled Daniel Ortega as the most moderate FSLN leader and said that he opposes a resumption of U.S. Government aid to the anti-Sandinist forces.

The rebel leader replied that Cruz was not speaking for the CDN and that his statement was a personal opinion since he does not represent any group, movement, or party, "much less the FDN." He said that the Nicaraguan people have already responded to Cruz' statement, since they are joining the FDN ranks "by the thousands."

To conclude, Bermudez commented on the topic of a possible U.S. invasion of Nicaragua. In his opinion, the MIG planes, helicopters, and tanks the Sandinists have obtained could not stop a U.S. invasion. "How ludicrous," he said.

He stated that the FSLN cannot stop even the FDN, much less one of the best equipped armies in the world. He said that the truth of the matter is that the Nicaraguan Government has blown up the invasion issue in order to "intimidate and terrify the people and force them to participate in the military mobilization."

"The Sandinists are very interested in subduing their fellow citizens," he said, adding that the war materiel is in fact aimed at the FDN.

I think that there is "no need" for the U.S. to invade Nicaragua; besides, it "is cheaper" for it to support "our project," he said. "The only thing we need are weapons for the people who want to teach a lesson to international communism so that it never tries to establish that system in Nicaragua," Bermudez said.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST ECONOMIC AID -- According to the International Fund for Reconstruction, FIR, socialist countries have granted Nicaragua more than $635 billion for a new production effort. The Soviet Union has contributed more than $262 billion in agricultural and industrial equipment, while other countries such as the GDR, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, and the DPRK have contributed about $250 billion in credit to be used in the construction of an El Timal sugar mill and other activities. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 84 PA]

AUSTRALIAN DONATION -- The Augusto Cesar Sandino Foundation, FACS, yesterday received a donation of approximately $12,000 from a delegation of the Australian city of (Nacorf). As he presented the donation to Carlos Mercado, municipal delegate of the FACS in Masatepe, (Daniel Knots) said that if the United States invades Nicaragua, the Australian people are ready to take concrete measures against such an intervention. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 84 PA]

YUGOSLAV DONATION -- The Yugoslav ambassador to Nicaragua delivered a donation of textiles and food to Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the government junta, on behalf of his government. The shipment consists of 4,200 cases of oats, 800 boxes of baby food, 600 bags of wheat, and more than 2,000 tons of corn. Cordova Rivas expressed Nicaragua's gratitude not only for this donation, but also for the permanent cooperation and support in the international field received from the Yugoslav Government and people. [Excerpts] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Nov 84 PA]

U.S. ACTIONS RISK 'REGIONALIZATION' OF CONFLICT

FL231956 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] The concentration of Honduran and U.S. troops along the El Salvador-Honduras border anticipates the danger of a regionalization of the conflict. In a few seconds you will hear a commentary by Vicente E. Carrion from PRELA especially for this radio station.

[Begin recording] The recent concentration of Honduran troops and U.S. military advisers along the El Salvador-Honduras border and the close cooperation of those countries' armies in the fight against insurgents, made evident the danger of regionalization of the Salvadoran conflict. By denouncing the mobilization of Honduran and U.S. military troops in the border zone, near the Salvadoran Department of Morazan, the FMLN alerted public opinion to what it called a new interventionist step by the United States in the region.

The warning of the insurgent forces is not alarmist. It is public knowledge that the United States has turned Honduras into a great military base, from which it carries out intimidating maneuvers and threats against revolutionary movements in Central American countries. On three occasions in the last few weeks, Honduran Army troops penetrated the Salvadoran Department of Morazan, where the government's elite troops have been conducting a big counterinsurgent operation since 16 October.

The Honduran Army's incursions into Salvadoran territory had as their objective to support the special U.S. trained Arce battalion which was being badly beaten by guerrilla forces in Morazan. Arce battalion and other elite units which are participating in the "Torola-4" operation in that department, have suffered many casualties, among them, Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterosa, operations chief in the country's western region.

The death of Monterosa, whom the Pentagon considered the best strategist of the anti-guerrilla fight in El Salvador, as well as the continuous attrition of the regime's special troops in Morazan, have the counterinsurgent operation on the verge of total defeat. It seems that U.S. advisers are trying to avoid defeat with Honduras' help despite the risk of regionalizing the conflict.

This was a commentary by Victor E. Carrion from PRELA read by Roberto Socorro. [end recording]

U.S. ALLOCATES $40 MILLION FOR PUERTO RICAN BASES

FL271934 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] U.S. military funding in Puerto Rico for a supposed invasion into Central American nations show that the destiny of that Caribbean nation is determined by the strategic and geopolitical interests of Washington hawks. According to official documents, the Pentagon received for this fiscal year $40 million for modernizing its military installations in Puerto Rico, especially the Roosevelt Roads Naval Base, which is considered one of the most important U.S. bases outside of the mainland.

The newspaper EL REPORTERO said the United States has filled Puerto Rico with military bases, ships, airplanes, radar stations, and bomb warehouses enough to take on all of Central America.

COSMONAUT DECRIES U.S. MILITARIZING OF SPACE

FL232208 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1812 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 23 Nov [NOTIMEX] -- The United States is trying to militarize space in order to continue exploiting the Third World, Latin America's first cosmonaut, Cuban Air Force Colonel Arnaldo Tamoyo said here. Interviewed at Casa Cuba where a group of Cubans offered him a welcoming banquet, Tamayo said that imperialistic forces have tried to transform space into a battleground, something which should be stopped because it is an open attack against all humanity.

On Central America, he said that several nations, tired of U.S. abuse, had begun to fight for national freedom, as in the case of Cuba, Nicaragua, and El Salvador, although in the latter, fighting had increased because the Reagan administration has provided Salvadoran authorities with military support which has weakened the insurgents.

U.S. MINORITIES SEMINAR TO BE HELD 4-6 DEC

FL271720 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The second seminar on the situation of communities in the United States which are considered ethnic minorities will be held in Havana on 4-6 December. Some 80 experts have been invited, including university professors, artists, and personalities in U.S. civil rights movements. The agenda will include economics, politics, immigration, culture, the status of women and youths in minority groups, who bear the burden of discrimination in the United States, and other topics.

On announcing the holding of this event on conditions in black, Chicano, Cuban, American Indian, Puerto Rican, Caribbean, and Asian communities in the United States, Rafael Hernandez, from the Center of American Studies said: [Begin recording] There will be a special event held one evening, open to the public, at which a debate will be held on racism in Cuba before the revolution's triumph, and in the United States. There will be representatives from each of these communities, and comrades from our group will conduct a panel discussion on racism. [end recording]

The second seminar on the situation of ethnic and American Indian communities in the United States is an academic event sponsored by Casa de las Americas and the Center of American Studies.

ANEC SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA

FL280152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Today the Bulgarian Economists Union of the Central Council of Bulgarian Scientific and Technical Unions and the National Association of Cuban Economists, ANEC, signed a cooperation agreement in which the two organizations pledge to exchange information related to their activities in fields of bilateral interest and the participation of their specialists in conferences, symposiums, and seminars.

Professor Ivan Iliev, chairman of the Bulgarian Economists Union, and Aureano Leon, president of the Association of Cuban Economists, signed the agreement in the presence of Fernando Gonzalez and Estera Aguilera, vice president and secretary of international relations of the ANEC, respectively.

COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

FL212356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] The visit to Cuba by Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the signing of a friendship and cooperation accord between the two countries indicates the high level of relations which exist between Cuba and Mongolia, said Bayarhuungiyn Nandzao, Mongolia's ambassador to Cuba. The ambassador added that relations between the two countries had developed on the bases of the interests of both countries' peoples, for the cause of world socialism, and in the struggle to achieve peace.

LIMITED TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

PA272049 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] The Mexican Commerce and Industrial Development Secretariat has reported that a limited scope agreement has been signed with Cuba. According to the agreement, the two countries will grant each other tariff concessions and export licenses for products in which both are interested. The document was signed during the third meeting of the working group on foreign trade between Cuba and Mexico held in Mexico City. The program on Cuban culture included round tables and exhibits of plastic arts, music, theater, literature, and filmmaking. These activities were organized by an association of Cubans residing in Mexico.

DEL VALLE, SFRY'S RIBICIC MEET IN BELGRADE

LD271849 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Cuba are concerned about the increasingly aggressive pressures being brought to bear on the Central American countries, particularly Nicaragua, in order to destabilize the Sandinist revolution, it was stressed during a meeting here today between member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidency, Mitja Ribicic, and member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of public health, Sergio del Valle. The two sides pointed out the impermissibility of all aggressive acts against sovereign countries whose inalienable right it is freely to choose their own path of political and socioeconomic development. The activity of the Contadora Group and its efforts toward a lasting settlement of the Central American crisis through negotiations were also assessed as positive during the talk.

The talks focused on questions of peace, security and cooperation, as well as on the activity of the Nonaligned Movement in connection with developments in Latin America and the Caribbean. Mitja Ribicic and Sergio del Valle expressed satisfaction with the positive development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Cuban Communist Party as well as between Yugoslavia and Cuba. They also stressed readiness of the two sides for further diversifying Yugoslav-Cuban overall relations.

MINISTER ON DEVELOPMENTS IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

FL271400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] The 64th meeting of the CEMA permanent committee for cooperation in the chemical industry, held in Havana, is entering its second day in session.

Attending the inaugural meeting on Monday were Pedro Miret, Politburo member; Jaime Crombet, member of the party's Secretariat; and Marcos Portal, minister of basic industry and head of the Cuban delegation. Also in attendance were ministers and deputy ministers from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

Marcos Portal reported to the plenary on the development of the Cuban chemical industry, with cooperation from CEMA members, and the future in the areas of industrial gases, rubber, fertilizers, paints, soaps, and perfumes. He underscored the principal problems in this industry, and the contributions of CEMA members in seeking means of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

RODRIGUEZ SPEAKS AT ECONOMISTS CONGRESS

FL270246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, gave the closing speech at the second congress of the Association of Cuban Economists, which was held at the Palace of Conventions. In his remarks, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said:

[Begin recording] The congress of Cuban economists ends on the Day of the Economist, which is the celebration of the day on which the unforgettable Ernesto Che Guevara took responsibility for the economy of our country for the first time. Che is the incarnation of the man who is concerned with the problem of the economy, and we who work on Cuban economic problems must retain that image as a lasting example. [end recording]

In analyzing our economy, Carlos Rafael said:

[Begin recording] Our economy has grown at a rate of nearly 10 percent. In the last month period, productivity has increased 7 percent. Novertheless, the number of workers has increased only 2.7 percent. This means that more than 70 percent of the increase in productivity has been achieved through greater economic effort by our working class, better organization of work, and more efficient use of technology. [end recording]

Says Next 3 Months Decisive

FL271606 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] We must think like responsible men and women about the economic problems of our country, to make sure the successes in the rhythm of growth are compatible with our realities and possibilities, said Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, at the closing session of the second congress of the national association of Cuban economists in Havana. He added that the next 3 months would be decisive in the historic destiny of human beings. He said either U.S. imperialism or its leading personality Mr Reagan would choose the road of negotiation, or the danger of a confrontation would increase daily.

Later in his speech, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said: There are those of us who believe that next year North America will again begin showing signs of recession, and the most optimistic believe that this recession will extend to 1986.

The last working session of the congress of economists elected the association's National Committee, which then ratified as its president Lauriano Leon. The third scientific meeting was held concurrently with the economists' meeting for 2 days, and was attended by 400 professional people from Cuba, who discussed 60 topics at five working committees, and debated three subjects at a round table. At the closing plenary, a representation of the new generation of economists and university students in economics expressed their willingness to complete the tasks assigned to them by the party and the government.

DOMINICA

PRESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS LAW AMENDED

FL280228 Bridgetown CANA in English 0020 GMT 28 Nov 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Nov 27, CANA -- The Dominica Parliament has approved legislation changing the rules governing the choosing of a head of state, amid a call by some opposition parliamentarians for more public discussion on the issue.

The legislation provides for the president of the state to be chosen from qualified nationals, including those working for regional and international organisations of which the country is a member. It allows the speaker or deputy speaker to act as president in the event of a vacancy in that office and stipulates that where the only candidate for election does not receive the votes of a majority of all the members of the house, a new election shall be held. Previously the Constitution stated that if only one person was nominated for the post of president he would be declared duly elected without putting the question to vote. The amendment allows for the waiver of the residence qualification laid down in respect to any particular person proposed for nomination whereas now a person needs to be resident in Dominica for five years before being considered for the post of president.

Former government minister Henry Dyer told the house he felt more public discussion on the measure was needed, stating that Parliament should ask that government to evoke public discussion on the amendment.

The bill was presented to Parliament about three months ago. The amendment to the Constitution found favour in the preliminary report a Constitution review committee submitted to government in August last year. Deputy Chairman of the committee and former acting head of state Jenner Armour told Parliament the committee had endorsed the five-year term of residence qualification before a person can be nominated for president but we believe an exception should be made in the case of citizens who are in the services of regional and international organisations of which Dominica is a member. Armour claimed that during the debate on the issue there had been too much politics standing in this house over simple issues, adding it is astonishing that people could come here and make a fuss about a simple piece of legislation.

HAITI

20 ARRESTED FOR PLOTTING AGAINST DUVALIER

PA272101 Paris AFP in Spanish 1855 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Port au Prince, 27 Nov (AFP) -- Approximately 20 persons have been arrested in Haiti over the past 2 weeks as part of an investigation of a plot on the life of President Jean-Claude Duvalier, it was reported today by a reliable source in this capital.

The organizer of the plot was reportedly Dr Laine, a Haitian exile who was supposed to have traveled to this country from Miami in the United States together with a group of opposition members recently interrogated by the French police when their boat anchored off the island of St Barthelemy in the Lesser Antilles, the same source indicated.

The plot called for an attack on President Duvalier and his wife last 4 November during the St Charles festivities in the coastal city of Gonaives and an armed action against Ernest Bennett, the father-in-law of the chief of state.

Edouard Laroche, merchant of Cap Haitien, the country's second major city, was one of the persons arrested and released by the authorities. According to reports circulating in the capital, the matter might lead to the opening of a public trial.

JAMAICA

SEAGA ADMITS GOVERNMENT'S POPULARITY HAS DROPPED

FL262300 Bridgetown CANA in English 2048 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 26, CANA -- Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga admits that his government has lost popularity in the four years it's been in office. But he is taking heart from the fact there has been no massive swing behind his major opponents, the People's National Party (PNP). "Any support we have lost has gone into the category of undecided voters who are sitting there waiting to see if our programmes go through," Seaga last night told a constituency conference of his Jamaica Labour Party (JLP). "And if they (the programmes) go through, they will come right back to support the party," he added. According to a recent opinion poll, Seaga's conservative centre-right party trailed the democratic socialist PNP by 12 points, and would gain 26 per cent of the popular vote if an election was called now. The PNP would gain 38 per cent, and the Marxist Workers' Party of Jamaica, two per cent. The poll said 34 per cent of the voters were uncommitted. On a two-party balance of those who would vote, the poll represented 59 per cent support of the PNP and 41 per cent for the JLP.

Seaga, seizing on the fact that the PNP had lost a percentage point since last December, declared: "If you think we have lost popularity, check the PNP." The prime minister said that his party had lost ground because it has had to implement unpopular measures. But Seaga said that any government would have to take them. Declared the prime minister: "This is not a time for complacency or despondency (or) for people to sit back and say election is far away. You don't win election at election time. You win it in all the things that you have to do as you go through the period," he said.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

BANK EMPLOYEES TO CALL STRIKE ON WAGE ISSUE

FL212214 Bridgetown CANA in English 2115 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Nov 21, CANA -- The Bank Employees Union (BEU) today served formal notice on the state-owned Republic Bank of its intention to call out employees on strike within a week to protest the company's wage increase proposals, an official said. Republic Bank, successor of Barclay's Bank International operations here, is one of the largest commercial banks in Trinidad and Tobago, with 34 branches. Some 1,500 employees are BEU members. The official said no decision has yet been taken as to when the industrial action will start.

The decision to embark on strike action was taken yesterday after the chief labour officer, Dr Zin Henry, failed to break the deadlock in the eight-month-old wage negotiations. The union is asking for pay hikes of 30 per cent over three years for probationers and grades one and two employees, 25 per cent for those in grades three, four, and five, and 20 per cent for grades six, seven, and eight, and university graduates. Republic Bank's offer is 18 per cent for probationers and grades one and two workers, 14 per cent for grades three, four, and five, and 20 per cent for grades six, seven, and eight, and university graduates. BEU General-Secretary Patrick Rabathaly said after yesterday's meeting that there was no room for compromise in the talks.

PARLIAMENT PASSES MOTION SUPPORTING NICARAGUA

FL261120 Bridgetown CANA in English 2315 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 24, CANA -- The Guyana National Assembly (Parliament) has passed an opposition motion condemning all hostilities against leftist-ruled Nicaragua. The move came as U.S. and Nicaraguan officials began talks in Mexico aimed at defusing tensions between the two countries over an alleged Soviet arms build-up by Managua. The motion was moved by opposition leader Cheddi Jagan, and seconded by Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson. The small opposition United Force (UF) party led by Marcellus Singh also supported the motion.

Jackson said Guyana was committed to supporting the struggle of the ruling Sandinistas in Managua. We have always supported the (Nicaraguan) revolution. Guyanese have to maintain the strength and vigilance with the forces fighting for the sovereignty of their states, Jackson declared.

Dr. Jagan, whose Marxist People's Progressive Party (PPP) is the largest opposition party represented in Parliament, said the sovereignty of the peoples of Nicaragua and ours is threatened and calls for a united front against imperialism.

The motion condemns all hostile actions, specifically those of a military nature which are directed against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nicaragua, and calls for all states of this hemisphere to adhere to the Contadora Act for peace and cooperation.

U.S. and Nicaraguan Government officials met Monday and Tuesday in Mexico to discuss relations which have grown increasingly tense since President Ronald Reagan was reelected on November.

MINISTRY REPORTS ON ANTISMUGGLING CAMPAIGN

FL271442 Bridgetown CANA in English 2123 GMT 25 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 25, CANA -- Guyana's Finance Ministry says the government's current nationwide anti-smuggling campaign followed an intensive investigation during which leading suppliers of uncustomed goods were identified. A statement from the Finance Ministry said an estimated four million dollars (one Guy dollar = 22 cents U.S.) worth of commodities were being smuggled out of the country weekly to finance illegal imports of goods. Noting that the smuggling was having various negative effects on the economy, the ministry said: Prompt steps to terminate the activities of persons identified to be involved in such trading were therefore necessary.

The Customs and Excise Department assisted by the Guyana Police Force has, after nine months of intensive investigation succeeded in identifying banned items to the local market, the ministry added. The importation of these goods has, to a significant extent, been financed by the earnings obtained from illegal activities such as the smuggling of exportable commodities, gold, prawns, rice, sugar, to name a few. The ministry said: The siphoning off of increasing amounts of foreign exchange as a result of the rapid expansion of these activities has continued to hamper the government's efforts to provide the consumer with adequate supplies of essential items at reasonable prices.

President Forbes Burnham this month announced a total ban on imports of wheat flour, onions, sardines, and English potatoes and said these commodities would be seized by the authorities. Under a policy of saving foreign exchange and promoting import substitution the government in 1977 published a list of more than 50 items whose importation was either restricted or banned.

MAJOR SPLIT AT EARS IN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

FL271302 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 27 Nov 84

[Text] Reports from Georgetown, Guyana, say a major split in the Trade Union Congress happened when the progovernment labor unions walked out of the annual delegates conference in protest of the decision to unseat cabinet ministers who were elected to the executive council of the organization two weeks before. With the absence of 15 unions afiliated with the ruling People's National Congress, the remaining 9 unions approved the motion calling for the exclusion of the cabinet ministers.

Minister of Manpower Kenneth Denny and Minister of Infrastructure Sallahuddin [title as heard] were elected to the Trade Union Congress executive council at the first session of the annual delegates conference, but the meeting was then adjourned for two weeks. Last Sunday, the session recovened and the delegates unseated Mr Denny and Mr Sallahuddin.

MEDICAL, BIOLOGY STUDENTS TO GO TO CUBA

FL271254 Bridgetown CANA in English 2339 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 26, CANA -- Guyana is sending 12 students to Cuba next year to pursue courses in medicine and microbiology, it has been officially announced here. Education Minister Malcolm Parris said the students will also undergo a one-year study course in Spanish which would be beneficial both for studying and establishing rapport.

The Guyanese are due to leave next July, the minister said.

GUYSUCO 1983 ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS DECLINE

FL261536 Bridgetown CANA in English 2240 GMT 24 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 24, CANA -- Guyana's state-run sugar industry has released its 1983 report reflecting a 12.5 per cent production decline last year, but projecting better times for 1984. In his annual report, Harold Davis, chairman of the Guyana Sugar Corporation (Guysuco), put 1983 output at 261,870 tons, which accrued 231.1 million dollars (one guy dollar 22 cents U.S.), 16.2 per cent less than in 1982. The net deficit for 1983 was 119.7 million dollars compared with 93 million in 1982, while gross foreign exchange earnings fell to 218.9 million dollars from 266.6 million a year earlier. Guysuco borrowed 203 million dollars in 1983, 126 more than in 1982.

Davis added, however, that a number of developments have taken place which would certainly have a resuscitating effect on the corporation and the worker. Of particular significance, he said, was the provision in the national budget of 80.9 million dollars in capital expenditure for Guysuco in 1984. Davis said prospects for 1984 are better, the most encouraging development being that for only the second time in 33 years the local selling prices of sugar have been raised. On the other hand, the Guysuco chairman said, there seems little prospect of world sugar prices improving in 1984, since world stocks of sugar remain high. It is our saving grace that the quotas we possess in the EEC (European Economic Community) and the USA amounted together to approximately 20,000 tons which yield a very much more renumerative price than can be obtained in the world market currently. Guysuco said this month production from the present crop was about 25 per cent down on projections. Crop output had then been put at 91,115 tons. This year's first harvest produced 105,161 tons of sugar. Guyana has projected a total output for 1984 of 280,000 tons.

PARAGUAY

'DEMOCRATIC SECTORS' ESTABLISH NEWS AGENCY

PY160225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2203 GMT 15 Nov 84

[Text] Madrid, 15 Nov (EFE) -- Paraguayan writer Augusto Roa Bastos today announced in Madrid the establishment of the PAR-PRESS news agency whose objective will be to disseminate information on Paraguay. This news agency has been established by a broad spectrum of representatives of Paraguayan democratic sectors, including businessmen, labor unions, workers, politicians, and cultural circles. The objective of the agency will be to "keep the international public duly informed of the situation prevailing in Paraguay under Stroessner's dictatorship, and place this information at the service of democracy," Roa Bastos explained. The writer added that "we are prepared to get news out of the very office of General Stroessner. All the intelligence services of the regime will be unable to prevent this news from leaving Paraguay."

PERU

NO 'QUICK SOLUTION' TO U.S. AVIATION DISPUTE

PY272218 Paris AFP in Spanish 2346 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 26 Nov (AFP) -- Observers stated here today that officials of the Peruvian State Airline [Aeroperu] feel that the chances for a quick solution to the commercial air transport war with the United States, which began in May 1984, are rather slim. In fact, a high-ranking Aeroperu official stated here today that a contract was recently signed with the Jamaican Airline to carry from Kingston to Miami the U.S.-bound passengers taken by Aeroperu. The agreement with Jamaica will go into effect on 10 January 1985. Direct flight -- both for passengers and freight — between Peru and the United States have been suspended since the beginning of the conflict. The source denied that the air transport war has prompted the withdrawal from Peru of the tourism promotion campaigns conducted in Peru by U.S. companies. He stated that the most important of these companies, the American Express, is continuing to offer five tourist programs to Peru.

SHINING PATH KILLS TWO, DAMAGES ANTENNA IN HUANTA

PY272227 Paris AFP in Spanish 1729 GMT 26 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Lima, 26 Nov (AFP) -- Shining Path guerrillas have killed two former members of the Peruvian Army and dynamited a large microwave antenna, leaving the City of Huanta, Ayacucho Department, without telephone and television communications this weekend, according to police sources here. Salvador Ore (25) and Romulo Pareja (24), who had served at the Cabitos 51 Garrison in Ayacucho, were murdered in the township of Pampachacra, 3 km southeast of Huanta, for refusing to join the Shining Path guerrilla organization.

It was just learned today that the bodies of the two former soldiers, who were murdered on 24 November, were clandestinely buried by their relatives following orders from the extremists. Huanta court officials will go to that area today to exhume the bodies and to conduct a legal autopsy, the sources said. It was also learned today that a microwave antenna located on the Yanaorcco Hill, 25 km from Huanta, had been seriously damaged by explosives thrown by subversives, which left that province without telephone and television service.